The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,460—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th Nov.
B.L. ARCADIA	6301	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	23rd ,,
† HYDASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson..	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie ...	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

Liberal discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
...NO	..5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
.....	5,000	800	.....1st December	1888.

PASSAGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK by any Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT REDUCED RATES.

Children's servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA...	.. on the	17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	.. ,,	8th Dec. ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November, at 4 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 3 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,219 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES

TO DUNKIRK!

MACIVER'S New and Favourite S. S. "CHINA," 3,000 Tons, sailing on or about 13th instant. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. BAGGAGE space liberal, FARES extremely low.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HAND PAINTED CARDS.

BY ARTISTS.

BOMBAY SCENES, &c.
Re. 1-8 each.
Cannot be sent out on Approval.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ARTISTIC MILLINERY."

"SPECIALITIES IN HATS."

The "Directoire," trimmed in the Leading Styles.
The "Dorothy," trimmed Lace and Flowers.
The "Gainsboro,'" Lace Hats on Gold and Silver Tinsel Frames to match Costumes.
New Styles in Toques, in Shot Velvets and Watered Plushes, very unique and becoming.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM WITH PODOPHYLLIN.

AN excellent compound of the two remedies more active in stimulating the Liver and Bowels and removing bilious symptoms.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 11th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *viâ* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA.....	2,880	On or about 5th December 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP FURNITURE.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

SPORTING KIT, &c., &c.

IT would be impossible to enumerate every article we stock in the small space of an advertisement. We shall therefore be glad to forward a completely indexed catalogue of our large and varied stock in the above departments free of charge.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
GENERAL PROVIDERS & MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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TREACHER & Co., having been appointed by the Manufacturers Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency, are always in a position to supply any of the following Papers :—

				Rs.
No. 455	Tenax Drawing Paper, 60" wide		...per yard	0 1
No. 455	do.	do.	do.	...per 50 yards 25
No. 455	do.	do.	do.	Mounted on cloth, per yard 2 10
No. 455	do.	do.	do.	per roll of 10 yards 25 0
No. 456	do.	do,	do.	Thicker texture, mounted on cloth, per yard, Rs. 2-14; roll 10 yards..... 27 8

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No. 50	58½ ins. wide, thick for printing copies upon,		per yard	0 10
No. 50	do.	do.	do.....per roll of 55 yards	30 0
No. 51	do.	thin	do.....per yard	0 6
No. 50	do.	do.	do..... per roll of 55 yards	20 0

No. 785 Transparent Drawing Parchment, peculiarly adapted for drawings to be copied by the F. P. process, 39 inches wide, per yard 11 as.; per roll of 33 yards..... 21 0

No. 786 Highly Transparent Tracing Parchment, on account of its never changing colour, is the best for F. P. process; per yard As. 8; per roll of 33 yards 15 12

CHEMICALS FOR FERRO-PRUSSIATE PROCESS.

Red Pruss iate of Potash.....per lb.	2 12
Ammonia Citrate of Iron.....per lb.	2 8

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TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TREACHER & Co. only stock the best quality.

RODS.

	Rs.	a.
General, 14 feet, 5 joints, 2 spare tops	18	8
Do. as above of superior quality, 3 spare tops	24	0
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Do. as above, of superior quality	20	0
Fly, 12 feet, Best Hickory, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt landing net handle	17	8
Do. Very Superior, Greenheart, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top in hollow butt, and no landing net handle	24	8
Salmon or Mahseer, 13 feet, 4 joints, spare top	33	0
Do. do 15 feet, 4 joints, with extra strong top for trolling	22	0

REELS.

						Rs.	a.
REELS, Bronzed, with secret checks, revolving					2½ inch each	8	0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3 inch ,,	10	8
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3½ inch ,,	11	8
Do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4 inch ,,	14	0
Do. Brass, with secret checks, 2½ inch						6	8
Do.	3 do.					6	8
Do.	do.	do.			3½ do.	8	8
Do.	do.	do.			4 do.	10	8
Do.	do.	do.			4½ do.	10	0

DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM OR DANDELION.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of the root, much prescribed for disorders of the Liver and complaints arising therefrom. It is much more powerful than the "Juices" commonly sold, and highly recommended by the most experienced Anglo-Indian physicians.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SYRUP OF BLACK ALDER BARK RHAMNUS FRANGULA.

A VERY agreeable and efficient vegetable Aperient, adapted alike to Adults and Children, especially to the latter, on account of its pleasant taste. In many cases it has effected a complete cure in Chronic Constipation when every other remedy tried has failed. We recommend it as really worth a trial. It is perfectly safe.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER DROPS.

A CONCENTRATED preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, and Salines. It is very efficient when given between the paroxysm of Intermittent Fever. Up-country correspondents report the greatest success in many malignant cases. It is prepared specially for the medicine chest in this concentrated form, and should be carefully measured when given.—Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS. A pure wholesome spirit in case 15 flasks.	31 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN ..... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN ..... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 8
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN ..... High quality and delicate flavour.	18 0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM.....	25 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY... A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	21 0
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY **** Specially adapted for medical use.	61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	37 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	33 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good peg Brandy.	29 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY..... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	28 0

TREACHER'S Extra Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz., Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt, a sound Spirit. Rs. 24.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

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WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting	large size	heavy	18ct. cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.		by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do.	Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do.	by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do.	Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.
AND
POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

WE have received ex S. S. "ROME" a very LARGE ASSORTMENT of FASHIONABLE MATERIALS in all the New Colorings suitable for

TENNIS DRESSES.
VISITING DRESSES.
EVENING DRESSES.
BALL DRESSES.
TAILOR MADE GOWNS.
TEA GOWNS.
DRESSING GOWNS.
COVERT COATS.
BLOUSES.
PONGEE SILKS.
FAILLE FRANCAISE.
MERVEILLEUX.
PLUSHES.
STRIPED VELVETS.
STRIPED MOIRES.
ZEPHYRS.
STRIPED FRENCH VEILINGS.
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CASHMERES.
STRIPED AMASON VEILINGS.
ART SHADES IN VIENNA.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

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THORPE AND CO.

NEW SCARVES.

SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot or Pin, from 12 ans. each.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from 2 8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

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RAMPART ROW,
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GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	a.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
,, No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
,, ,, 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
,, ,, 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA SAGRADA.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

A TONIC laxative much used and strongly recommended in habitual Constipation. Like the Extract of Black Alder, its dose may be lessened till constipation ceases.—Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.

A SAFE and agreeable Aperient, especially for infantile cases, prepared from the finest Senna without evaporation, and therefore retaining its full activity.—Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
"PYGMALION AND GALATEA."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 10.
"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."
Now being Performed to Crowded Houses in London.

Miss EMILY BLAIN
AS
THE GUTTA PERCHA GIRL.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
Boxes, Rs. 12.
Doors open at 8-30, Commence at 9-0.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MACCABE
IN INDIA,
THE FAMOUS MIMIC VOCALIST
AND
CHARACTER DELINEATOR,
Will make his First Appearance
IN BOMBAY
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
In his World-Renowned Entertainment,
"BEYOND DULL CARE."
Plan for seats at SOUNDY & Co.

T. V. TWINNING, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

LADIES' CONCERT
THIS EVENING, AT 9.
Members with their Friends are invited to attend.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

W. S. CAINE, Esq., M. P., will be WELCOMED at a Meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 5 p.m., TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY). An ADDRESS will be PRESENTED to Mr. Caine, on behalf of the I. O. G. Templar's Grand Lodge.
All members and friends are invited.

NOTICE.

TWO Rs. 10 CURRENCY NOTES found on the road at different points about a month ago and made over to the Police can be seen by Claimants at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the Supply of 1,500 tons Teak Logs as been EXTENDED from the 14th to the 21st instant.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th November, 1888.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 5 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1887.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Agent
Bombay, 8th November, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to dateas per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE Head Board have appointed Mr. GEO. LUCAS KEMP as Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Agents for India.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the Society's Excellent Annual Cash Bonus Scheme.

The Annual Cash Bonuses paid during the last Half Century average over 45 per cent. of the Premia paid.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

NEW SERIES RATES.

The Premiums are very moderate for "With Profit" and "Without Profit" Policies.

Proposal Papers and further information furnished on application to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARMANAND PURSHOTAM and HEERABAI, widow of PURSHOTAMDAS HARJEEWANDAS, his mother, have contracted to sell to MOOLCHAND NENSEY and THAKAR PREMJEE KARA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JAVERBAI, widow of JAIRAM LAKHMIDAS, All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Modikhana Street or Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 5-9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 726, New No. 5939, Old Survey No. 1282, and New Survey No. 859 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1979, and Street No. 12), 122, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Soonderjee Narranjee, on or towards the south and west by the property of the said Moolchand Nensey and Premjee Kara, and on or towards the east by the Modikhana or Mint Road aforesaid, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Parmanandas Purshotamdas and his tenants. All persons claiming any interest in the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1888.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Juggonnath Sadashiv Street, near Kandawady, Girgaum.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Laljee Cutchra and Mr. Nandoo Devjee, assignees of the two indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 9th January, 1888, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Goverdhandas Damoder, executor of the last will and testament of the late Damoder Madhowjee, the following:—

All that piece of land, with the messuages, tenements, or range of buildings standing thereon, at present assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos 1308, 1309, and 1310, and Street Nos. 6, 7, and 8 respectively, Street Girgaum Back Road, situated near Kandawady, in Juggonnath Sadasewjee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side, formerly in the sub-district of Bhuleshwur, but now in that of Bombay and commonly called or known by the name of Umrunwadi, and containing by admeasurement about 775 4-9 square yards, formerly in the occupation of the said Damodar Madhowjee and his tenants, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Thucker Gordhandas Damoderdas, executor of the said Thucker Damoder Madhowjee, and bounded on the east by the property of Doorgabai, wife of Gopal Shaba Senoy, on the west by the property of the late Pandoorung Mankojee, on the north partly by the oart of the late Sadanund Chintu Joshi and partly by the oart of the late Ruttonsey Dharsee, and on the south partly by the Juggonnath Sadasew Street, and partly by the property of Thucker Lakha Loma, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 638 and 547, new No. 2948, old Survey No. 538, and new Survey No. 7797.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 9, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong English built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 handsome strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome strong second hand mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong pony-cart with grey pony.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14, 3, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong built glass fronted brougham.
1 strong second-hand office brougham.
1 powerful C. B. black horse.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST-RATE HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE of a New Batch of WALERS Landed Ex s. s. Bothwell Castle.

Under instructions from C. G. Baldock, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company, Stables, the following horses, to highest bidders. The horses are in very good condition, and they will either be ridden or driven at the sale:—

1 bay geld S Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a fine dog cart horse.
2 roan mare V-I Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a good brougham mare.
3 bay geld CN-E Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-3, do. to do. thoroughly broken to saddle.
4 ches geld IM-C Nr. shr., 4 years, 15-1, will make a grand brougham horse.
5 bay geld H-2 Nr. shr., 4 years, 14-2, broken to saddle thoroughly quiet in saddle, a good hack.
6 bro geld F-5 Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, will make a grand horse for a dog cart.
7 bay geld RT Nr. shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle will make a fine charger.
8 ches geld D Nr. shr., 6 years, 15-2, broken to saddle will make a grand charger.
9 grey geld 2 Nr. Check, 6 years, 15-3, broken to saddle a beautiful hack.
10 grey mare JL Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
11 grey mare RS Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.
12 grey mare H Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2½, magnificent pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.
13 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle will make a charger.
14 grey mare SS off shr., 5 years, 15, broken to saddle and will make a good dog cart mare.
15 bay mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, will make a good hack.
16 grey geld W Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3, grand pair of carriage horses thoroughly broken.
17 grey mare ID-Y Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-3, grand pair of carriage horses, thoroughly broken.
18 bay geld JH Nr. shr., 5 years, 15-2, broken to saddle, and has been driven a magnificent hack.
19 bay mare I-W Nr. shr., 6 years, 15, broken to saddle, a good hack.
20 roan mare JH Nr. shr., 5 years, 14-3, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
21 ches mare no brand, 6 years, 14-3, goes in single and double harness, grand mare for phaeton and brougham.

The horses are on view.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Chumery House, at the end of Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany, full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., a handsome mahogany solid entire iron frame, grand square Pianofortes by Soundy and Co., in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks patent duplex, hanging, and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built pony cart, sets of harness, gentleman saddles, &c., &c., the property of W. M. LAIDLAW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, and THURSDAY, the 29th, instant, at 1 p.m., each day Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "the Ridge" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order, by "Wimbridge," also English made furniture specially made to order, best platedware very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome Mahogany full-sized slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, lamps complete, first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Scehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Doulton, Kanga and Satsoma table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the late SIR FRANK SOUTTER, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Mr. Dadabhai Cooverjee Druwalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ramchandra Jagannath Acharaya, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ramchandra Jagannath Acharaya and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 742, and new No. 836 and 37 New Street No. 141 and C Ward No. 1994, and Street No. (1), and C ward No. 1995 respectively, containing by admeasurement 267 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 27, new No. 187, old Survey No. 9 and new Survey No. 105, which said land, hereditaments, and premises standing in the name of the said Ramchandra Jagannath Acharaya, both the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the oart of Jagmohandas Junnadas, on the west by the Girgaum Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustamjee, and on the south by the property of Dinshah Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, at Mahableshwur and Panchgany.

On MONDAY, the 3rd December next, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by private contract, by order of the executors and trustees of the last will and testament of the late WILLIAM ALEXANDER L. MACKENZIE, Esq., the following very valuable landed properties at Mahableshwur and Panchgany:—

LOT No. 1.

A large piece of land, with the bungalow standing thereon known as "Westwood," situate at Mahableshwur, registered as property No. 24 in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur.

The bungalow is furnished and is closed to "Bella Vista" and "Rockdale," and is considered one of the best bungalows on the hill. The annual assessment charge by Government is Rs. 33-1-0 for this lot, and the property comprised in Lot No. 2, and will be apportioned. The furniture will be included in the sale. This bungalow was let last hot season for Rs. 1,000.

A large piece of land at Mahableshwur aforesaid, with the bungalow and outhouse thereon, known as "Parkhall." This property adjoins the property comprised in lot No. 1, and was let last hot season for Rs. 600. The bungalow has a good reputation and is furnished. The furniture will be included in the sale.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 guntas, with a bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwur, and registered as property No. 41 in the office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwur. This bungalow is also furnished, and is situated on a prominent position on the way to "Lodwick" Point Road, and commands an extensive and very beautiful view. It was let out for the last hot season for Rs. 600. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-1-0, and the furniture is included in the sale.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land, with two bungalows standing thereon, known respectively as "Wille Cottage" and "Arthur Cottage," situate at Panchgany. These bungalows are in the same compound, about 70 feet distant from each other, and each of them yields Rs. 30) per annum, and are plainly furnished. The furniture is included in the sale. These properties will, if necessary, to suit the convenience of purchasers, be sold separately.

For particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors for the executors and trustees, or to the undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

Ex. s.s. Thames.

The remaining pieces of superior fancy woollen cloths for coats, trousers, and suits, consisting of solid twills and corks, solid fancy diagonals, wool back twills fancy suiting, blue-black and green nap, light check worsted stripe and check tweed, stripe coating, fancy tweed suiting, check suiting, fancy cheviot suiting, twist covert coating, diagonal overcoating, striped fancy, striped tweed suiting, Scotch cheviot and check suiting, Melton whipcord, Vienna serge, Venetian beaver, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN CAWASJEE PATAL TANK STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bejumjee Dhunjibhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jan Mahomed Cassum, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of July, 1887, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or two compartments hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 103 square yards, and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 194, new Nos. 1515 to 1536, old survey Nos. 45-2s and new survey Nos. 53, 55 and 57, and bounded on the east by the property of Pestonjee Jinabhoy Oodwarawalla, on the west by the property of Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, on the north by the said Cawasjee Patel Tank Street, and on the south by the property of the said Dossabhoy Sorabjee Marker, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said John Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, THRUSDAY, the 9th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Hurmookhron Bejnath, and on account and as the risk of Premjee Muthooradas—

Ex. S. S. Moorjenan.

20 bales each 400 gunny bags, 38 by 28, K. bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE AT HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Christalleries de Bacarat, Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock consisting of wine and claret glasses, green and ruby hock glasses, half pint tumblers, finger glasses, soda tumblers, water tumblers with stands, decanters claret jugs, icoplates, and double salt cellars, mother-o'pearl card cases, perfume cases and ladies companions, jeniel cases, opera glasses, gilt clocks with domes, timepieces, gilt candlestands, rich oil paintings, austrian furniture, consisting of card table and folding chairs, cigarstands, chess table, dressing stands with mirrors, canterbury glass stoppered bottles, powder boxes, scent bottes, flower stands, ice pails, biscuit boxes &c.

These goods are suitable for Christmas presents, and will be sold in small lots to close consignments. They are now on view.

SALE OF THE PHOENIX PRINTING PRESS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, without reserve, the materials and stock of the Phœnix Printing Press, consisting of—

A full sized Royal press, foolscap press, half-sheet foolscap press, ironstanding screw press, perforating press, rollers and roller frames, English heading type (splendid varieties); book type; counts (great primer, pica, small, pica, long primer, bourgeois, brevier, nonpareil), script types, various kinds of borders, Gujerati types, rules, leads, quotations furniture, sticks, chases, office furniture, &c. Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " dhoties.
13 " jacconets.
4 cases white dhoties.
3 " " scarves.
2 " Boots and shoes.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Mandalay—

15 casks black blue and writing ink, in stone and glass bottles of different sizes, and liquid gum in glass bottles.

By order of Juga Lala and Co., and on account and at the risk of Luxumon Bapoojee and Pudmanath Luxmonjee diamond rink, pearl earring, gold and silver ornaments, gold embroidered silk clothes, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat high-wheeled dog-cart in perfect order.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong and light victoria.
1 handsome light open carriage with a fast and strong bay Arab horse and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hancock Bridge, the whole of the valuable furniture, &c., of the Hamilton Hotel, consisting of blackwood and teakwood, drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, a first-rate full sized billiard table by John Roberts & Co. with balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a substantial well-made bar, a serviceable open carriage, a Bay carriage horse, large size cooking stove, iron water tank, plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM AND Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m.

The above consignment of books which can be seen, and catalogues obtained on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Latham & Co., a fortnight before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Grants Buildings, Colaba, (top floor), the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., a handsome large size glass aquarium with gold fishes on stand rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, treadle sewing machine, pictures, a large size cooking stove, &c., the property of Captain J. N. LIVINGSTONE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, November 7th, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,

MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES—For Wood, Coal, Coke, Charcoal, Kerosine Oil or Spirits of Wine, with the latest improvements. Send for full Illustrated Catalogue.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals, Schools, &c., fitted with large size English Kitcheners at surprisingly Moderate Cost.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES.—Purchase on the Hire system. Prices within reach of all. The Largest Show Room in India.

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Fort, Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES.—Cement, Gum, Glue, Brushes, Butter Prints, Pastry Runners, Meat Choppers, Mincing Machines, Coffee Mills, Coffee Roasters, Rug Straps, Trunks, Tiffin Baskets, Enamelled Ware, Ice Boxes, Chamois Leather, Family Scales, Folding Gindi Stands, Stationery, Perfumery, &c.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort, Bombay.

XMAS Orders for Cakes, Confectionery, Hams and other Stores, Toys, Xmas Tree Ornaments, executed with despatch.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lancet Medical Publishers, 15, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

FOR SALE, a fast running STEAM-CUTTER, called "Woodlark," fitted with a new Boiler complete. A splendid opportunity for Rajahs and Chiefs for excursions and trips in Lakes and Rivers. For Price and further particulars apply to

MESSRS. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Next door to *Times of India* Office, Bombay.
Dated 24th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary. But practical proof—experiment and observation—of the truth of Phrenology, should first be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

XMAS AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE!
NEW REGISTERED
All White, Blue Lined.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS!
Fitted with Wicker Basket for Linen, Stout Leather
Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S
TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c.,
Price List on Application.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ROASTING JACKS!
No Kitchen Complete without One.
An invaluable adjunct to my
COOKING RANGES,
Furnished with Hooks for Game, &c.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TAPESTRY CARPETS!
Specially Woven in one piece.
Handsome Designs, Subdued Colors.
Sizes and Prices on Application.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
113, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERI I AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. D. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept; but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT & COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows Interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1 6 per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1 4 "
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0 "
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8 "
Ditto ditto, Azure "	2 8 "
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4 4 "
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting of Colaba Press Company, 3-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Barque Marie, arrived yesterday, from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Hampstead (s), Karachi; Loodiana (s), Gallo; Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast Ports; Clyde (s), Colombo and Shanghai; and Worsley Hall (s), Havre.

THE SALVATIONISTS.—A hall for religious services was opened in Khetwady 6th Street by the Salvationists on Wednesday evening last.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the past month was 3,303, daily average, 106; total of new admissions, 1,514.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Gray (capt.), Cobbold, Lawrence, and Capt. Hodgkinson, *vs.* White.—Messrs. Graham (capt.), Prevost, Lock, and Nathan. Play will begin at 4-30.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, a medallist of the Bombay University, who left Bombay in May last to study gynæcology in England, has obtained the diplomas of L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.F.P.G., and L.M., Edinburgh.

THE LATE FATHER STEIN.—A solemn Requiem Mass will be sung in the Kalbadevie Cathedral on Monday next, the 12th instant, for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Father Urban Stein, S. J., late Vicar of the Cathedral of Mangalore. The Mass will commence at 6-30 a.m.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An able seaman, named James Towers, of the s.s. Hampstead, lying in the Victoria Dock, on Wednesday last, was severely injured by getting entangled in the steam winch. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this institution during the past month was 910, consisting of 305 males, 313 females and 292 children; out of which 712 were Hindoos, 194 Parsees, and 4 Mussulmen. The daily average being 30·3.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Sir Desai of Savantwadi and his wife, Bai Tarabai Saheb, the only daughter of H. H. Jamnabai of Baroda, arrived this morning at Grant Road from Baroda, after enjoying the hospitality of the Gaekwar and the Ranee Saheb for about three weeks. Captain Snell, Assistant Political Agent, accompanied them.

SALE OF INAM VILLAGES.—Messrs. Jehangir and Cursetjee Dadysett have sold their three inam villages of Eksor, Parri, and Magathan, situated in the Salsette District, to Mr. Chabildas Lulloobhoy, freight broker, for the sum of Rs. 270,000. The three villages cover 7,000 acres of Government inam land; and the last-named includes the celebrated Kennery Caves and Kennery Waters.

CRICKET.—A cricket-match will be played on Sunday, the 11th inst., between the elevens of the Baronet Cricket Club and the City of Bombay Cricket Club. The game promises to be very interesting, as all the players, with the only exception of Mr. M. E. Pavri, who have returned from home, will play for the City of Bombay, whereas Mr. Pavri and several other cricketers of local fame will play for the Baronet Club. The following will represent both the teams:—City of Bombay.—P. D. Kanga (captain), M. D. Kanga, D. C. Pundole, D. F. Dubash, J. L. Billimoria, N. C. Bapasola, A. D. Vatcha, D. N. Writer, J. M. Divecha, Fatakia, Bhaya, and Printer. Baronet C.C.—N. P. Panthaki (captain), D. B. Tapia, M. E. Pavri, B. D. Gagrat, N. K. Bharucha, D. M. Daboo, Shivjee Devidass, P. H. Canteen, D. R. Madon, S. H. Commissariat, P. D. Patell.

FAMINE-STRICKEN POOR.—Twenty-four men and women from Bhownuggur, Chowkairi, and Royali were seen begging about the market section on Wednesday. These are people, it appears, who won't work; being professional beggars, they live at present on the Flats, and have been in Bombay from ten to twenty days. They are Koonbis and Bharvads.—Eight men, seven women, and seven children arrived here on Wednesday from Kattiawar by road *via* Coorla Causeway. About fifty famine-stricken people were removed on Wednesday from Foras Road to a place appropriated for them by the Municipality near by Sankli Talao, at Byculla.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Hindoo, named Narmada Shunker, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, with trying to pass off as vinegar a box containing sulphuric acid. He had taken the box to the Carnac Bunder station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to be sent up-country by rail. There was also another charge of a similar nature against the accused. He was convicted on both the charges, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20, respectively. Mr. Fernandez, police inspector, appeared for the prosecution.—Abdoolabhoy Ismaelji was also placed before the Magistrate on a charge of trying to defraud the Railway Company in a similar manner. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

NOSE-BITING.—Rama Gunnoo was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bickse, his wife, on the 19th September last, by biting off her nose. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hurishunker for the defence. The circumstances of the case are briefly these:—The accused and prosecutrix were married, and lived together as man and wife for the last five years. On the 13th September last, during the Gunputty festival, Cassee, the sister of the prosecutrix, went to their house, in Arthur Road, and invited her sister to her place, when her husband declined to let her go. The wife remonstrating, the husband inflicted a slight cut with a pen-knife on her left forearm. On the 14th she disappeared from her house, and on a search being instituted she was found at a friend's house at Mahaluxmee, whence the mother took her to her own house, as she declined to go back to her husband. On the 19th, at 3 p.m., the husband (the accused) met her and her sister, Cassee, at a *pan soopares* shop, when he forcibly took her into his own house and bit her nose completely off, and immediately afterwards surrendered himself to the police. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she had been under treatment for a month and some days. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused to the ensuing sessions.

THEFT.—Dowletta Bumboo *alias* Govind Mahadeo a shoemaker, living at Chinchpoogly, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, upon two separate charges of burglary, in respect of property consisting of an accordeon, an umbrella, and several copper-pots, valued at Rs 35, belonging to Ardaseer Dady Banajee, a student, living in Ripon Road, and, Govind Hurry Walikar, a retired co-tou-broker, living at Naigaum. The thefts were committed about the 11th July last, and about a year ago, respectively. The thefts were duly reported to the police. They suspected the accused as he had absconded from Bombay. On the morning of the 2nd instant, on hearing of the accused's arrival in Bombay, they arrested him and recovered the accordeon from a stone-mason at Parel and the umbrella from a woman, named Ooma, living at Cammateepoora. This woman informed the police that the accused on the 23rd March last pledged several copper-pots with a woman, named Savitree, and two marwarrees at Cammateepoora. The police traced the copper pots to Savitree and the Marwarrees, a portion of which belonged to Govind Hurry. The accused pleading guilty was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS PROPERTY.—Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, put up to sale by public auction yesterday afternoon the whole of the property, with the good-will, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, in liquidation. The sale was held on the premises at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. C. A. Turner, the gentleman appointed by an order of Mr. Justice Scott made on the 25th August last. The liquidators of the company had sold the property by private contract for a sum of three lakhs of rupees; but a number of shareholders and creditors objected to the private sale, and the matter coming before the High Court, Mr. Justice Scott directed a sale by public auction, the reserved bid being three lakhs of rupees. The mortgagees of the property, the trustees for the debenture-holders, joined in the sale, which commenced at 4 p.m. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, attended on behalf of Mr. C. A. Turner, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane Edgelow, and Hemming, on behalf of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, and of the liquidators. A few European, Marwaree, and Mahomedan gentlemen were present at the sale. The auctioneers expatiated on the value of the property and the prospective profits which were within the reach of the purchaser, but all their efforts and ingenuity failed to extract a bid higher than the sum of three lakhs of rupees. The property was therefore bought in at that amount; and the High Court will now be moved to confirm the private sale made by the liquidators.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

FIFTH DAY.

WHEN the prisoner had concluded his address, the Court adjourned, and on re-assembling Col. Greig, the prosecutor, read the following report:—

With regard to the defence made by Lt. Col Bulkeley, I have only to say that I am not going to enter into the subject of what constitutes fraud, which will no doubt surely be defined by the Assistant Judge-Advocate. What I am to confine myself is to repeat that Rs. 5,186-13-6 is deficient in the half-mounting fund of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, and that for every rupee of that money. Colonel Bulkeley, as Officer Commanding, is clearly responsible. I submit practically there is no defence with regard to the items composing this sum, and I will once more briefly go over the ground covered in my opening address. The first item of Rs. 533 for charpoys which the defence has admitted. The second item is the sum of Rs. 672 for a cheque which passed into Col. Bulkley's hands and which he endorsed, to whom he paid it or what became of it, I care nothing. His endorsement on it is a proof that he has received the money. He is responsible for all public moneys he receives. The Quarter Master, 17th Bombay Native Infantry, has clearly shown to the Court that neither of these sums has been received by him or credited in his books, and that they are still deficient in the half-mounting fund. We now come to the sums in the 3rd charge which we now take in detail; Rs. 2,980, as I said before, were drawn by Col Bulkeley on 10th February, 1887. The sum is entered in the general cash account book for February, but to this day the half-mounting for which it was drawn has never received any of it. What has become of it, the defence has made no attempts to show. The cheque for Rs. 2,980 signed and endorsed by Col. Bulkeley is before the Court, and I hold that he, and he alone, is responsible for it. The Rs. 166-10-1. A good deal of dicussion has arisen round this item, but the issue is perfectly simple. I do not deny this sum was drawn from the half-mounting for the Native Officers discharged, and that it was paid to them. So far the transaction is quite legitimate. The only thing is that it has never been repaid to the half-mounting fund, which is still deficient of it. This sum is not due from Government; all the money to which the discharged Native officers were entitled having been drawn for them.

The last item is the sum of Rs. 864-12-5, which is the balance of advances made by half-mounting fund, and which still remains unadjusted. None of these items have been challenged by the defence, and the Court has satisfied itself of their correctness. This makes up my total of Rs. 5,187, not a single item of which I submit has been disproved. It should be noted that not a penny of this is attempted to be refunded in the chest until the Court of Inquiry was assembled on the accounts, and further concealment was impossible. Colonel Bulkeley has taken exception to the statement made by me in my opening address that he drew a cheque for Rs. 2,080 on 10 February 1887, and went home on the 12th February as it contained an imputation. I much regret if I exceeded my duty in putting the matter in that light, but the dates followed each other in logical sequences, I thought it my duty to state the facts.

The Assistant Judge-Advocate: I ask the indulgence of the Court for an adjournment of one day to sum up the whole case. I have been recording the proceedings of the Court, and there was very little time left to go over the proceedings.

The prisoner: As every latitude should be given to me I hope the Court will allow me to say that delay is prejudicial to me. In my case, every day's delay is a question of so much money and time lost.

The President: Certainly.

The prisoner: Of course every facility should be given to the opposite side.

The Assistant Judge-Advocate: I am not the opposite-side, but quite independent of both.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday.

FESTIVITIES AT BHOSAWUL.

A FAREWELL dance, subscribed to by the employés of the Traffic and Locomotive Departments, was given at the Bhosawul Dance Pavilion on the night of the 6th inst., in connection with Mr. O'Keeffee's departure from the station. The Pavilion was gaily and tastefully decorated, and no pains were spared to give the place an appearance that befitted the occasion. Flags of all descriptions and colours—the most conspicuous being "Our Club's Flag"—were hung out in the most artistic designs. The lighting too was good, and the lamps of a variety, not often seen in the station; in fact, the Pavilion was all that could be desired, and had a truly "gala" appearance. The lovers of dancing were well represented—in spite of the antioipated non attendance of the "big wigs" of the station—and dancing to the "sweet" music of the Bhusawul Volunteer Band, was carried on to the small hours of the morning, to the entire enjoyment of one and all. All praise is due to Mr. Barton, the honorary secretary of the Dance Club, for the great pains taken and skill displayed in the decorations, &c., and the same may be said of the Master of Ceremonies Mr. Dickenson, whose arduous duties were performed thoroughly and satisfactorily.

At 3-30 a.m. the Master of Ceremonies addressed the company and spoke, a few words in honour of Mr. O'Keeffee, and expressed his regret on behalf of all at the loss about to be sustained by the departure of a long and honoured friend. Three cheers were then called for, and thoroughly and heartily responded to by many a sonorous voice. The band then chimed in with that old but popular tune "He's a jolly good fellow," and finished up amidst hearty cheers, with "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. O'Keeffee, in whose honour this dance was given is the late Loco Carriage Foreman of this station, and a resident of many years standing, and the attendance and cordial greeting he received testify to his great popularity.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.

A MEETING of this club was held on Sunday, the 4th November, at the residence of Dr. Jamnadass Premchand, the President. Dr. Jamnadass was called to the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Mohonlalbhai Magonbhai, Sankalchand Mahasukhram, Harukhchand Raichand, Premchand Virpal, Umedchand Premchand, Mohanlal Hemchand, Boghabhai-Lukmichand, Amrotlal Choonilal, Chhagonlal Kastoor chand, Hiralal Kalidass, Amritlal Kewaldass, Manilal Hathising (secretary), and others. The Secretary, in opening the proceedings, read the report of the last meeting, and called on Mr. Umedchand Premchand to deliver a lecture, discussing the question "Does Morality increase with civilization."

The subject was well treated, and Mr. Premchand Virpal spoke upon the subject. Then followed Messrs. Harukhchand Raichand and Amratlal Choonilal. After some discussion the president summed up.

This meeting having been specially held in honor of the new year's day, Dr. Jamnadass entertained the members to tea. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of *pan supari* closed the proceedings.

SURGEON-MAJOR WATERS has been appointed first physician of the J. J. Hospital, and Surgeon Manser, second physician.

CAPTAIN P. J. FALLE, Indian Marine, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

MR. R. WILSON, first assistant to the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, is empowered to administer oaths and affirmations.

LIEUT.-COL. SALMON, Acting Political Agent of Mahi Kantha, has been granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MESSRS. STEPHENS AND SONS, and the principal and resident veterinary officers of the Bombay Veterinary College, have been appointed Veterinary-Surgeons under the Glanders and Farcy Act.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL B. A. COMBE, 19th (P. W. D.) Hussars, has been granted the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from the date of his assuming command of the Sind district.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WODEHOSE, S. C., Wing Officer 28th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for 182 days.

SURGEON H. W. STEVENSON, I. M. S, in medical charge of the 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted furlough for a year on private affairs.

COLONEL J. M. BOYD, S.C., Assistant Commissary General, has been granted a year's furlough.

LIEUTENANT W. W. CHITTY S. C., Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry has been granted a year's furlough.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS G. CRAWFORD, Hogg, and Algernon Currie, Bombay Cavalry, have been promoted Colonels in the Army.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England on leave in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The party of the 1st Leinster Regiment, who were entrusted with the trial of the eight new magazine rifles at Dum Dum, under the command and direction of Major J. Hart, has returned to Fort William, and the rifles have been returned to the arsenal for examination. The men like the rifles, which are absolutely free from recoil, but they do not like the sighting, which is unsuitable and will have to be altered before the rifles are issued to the Army. There is a difficulty experienced in seeing and taking aim, and this difficulty caused misses at long ranges. The Small Arms Committee have decided that there shall not be a moving wind gauge on the new magazine rifle, on the ground that recruits would not understand its use. There is an aperture rearing sight, very like the Lyman sight, fitted to the lefthand side of the stock, and the fore sight is a circular knob moving in a dial and adjustable for various distances. When not in use these two extra sights fold down into recesses cut in the stock and are out of the way. For long range shooting with these extra sights the back position should be used, and good work would be obtained up to 2,000 yards; but they are much oversighted.

THE following fees to be paid by soldiers on account of their children at Lawrence Military Asylums in India have been approved by the Government of India:—Income: and Rs. 60 to 80. Monthly rate per child 1st child Rs. 9, 2nd child Rs. 6, 3rd child Rs. 3, 4th child free.

Income: Rs. 80 to a 100. Monthly rate per child: 1st child, Rs. 12, 2nd child Rs. 8, 3rd child Rs. 5, 4th child free.

Income, Rs. 100 to 150. Monthly rate per child: 1st child: Rs. 15, 2nd child Rs. 10, 3rd child Rs. 8, and 4th child free.

Income: Rs. 150 to 200. Monthly rate per child: 1st child Rs. 18, 2nd child Rs. 15, 3rd child Rs. 10, and 4th child Rs. 6.

Income: Rs. 200 and upwards. Monthly rate per child: 1st child Rs. 20, 2nd child Rs. 18, 3rd child Rs. 15, 4th child Rs. 12.

BOMBAY COTTON EXPORTS.

THE following statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External and Foreign Indian Ports by vessels which cleared during the month of September, 1888, is published:—

Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Vessel.	To what Port.
	lbs.	Rs.		
1,180	462,560	1,16,100	SS Clyde *a*	London.
330	129,300	31,790	Do Ganges *a*	,,
202	79,184	16,775	Do Armenia *a*	Liverpool.
846	331,632	86,137	Do Eden Hall *a*	,,
1,431	560,952	73,515	Do Cy of Carthagoe	,,
256	100,352	26,307	Do Merton Hall *a*	,,
200	78,400	21,700	Do Sorrento *a*.....	Hull.
220	86,240	20,903	Do Clyde *a*	Trieste.
4,389	1,720,488	4,51,257	Do Medusa *a*	,,
272	02,624	77,640	Do Maria Theresa *a*	,,
205	80,360	15,000	DoLaBourdonnais *a*	Antwerp.
2,590	1,017,632	2,65,505	Do Kt Companion *a*	,,
100	39,200	10,000	Do Twickenham ..	Marseilles.
20	78,400	20,000	Do LaBourdonnais *a*	,,
1,650	646,800	1,64,022	Do Po *a*	Genoa.
1,050	411,600	1,05,475	Do Do	Naples.
50	19,600	4,725	Do Do	Venice.
768	301,056	86,024	Do Medusa *a*	,,
152	59,584	14,576	Do Maria Theresa *a*	,,
66	258,720	63,332	Do Medusa *a*	Odessa.
200	78,400	21,000	Do LaBourdonnais *a*	Barcelona
1	392	102	Do Lombardy	Yokohama
49	21,448	4,900	Do Venetia	Hongkong.
30	784	60	Do Assyria	Linga.
17	6,720	600	Do Khandalla.....	Sydney.
50	19,600	5,481	Do Peshwa	Allepey.
54	21,168	5,481	Mahagiri Lakshmi.	,,
17,651	6,913,256 or Khandis 8,817 13-14	17,11,023	Total.	

a Via the Suez Canal.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr O Hara — Bhaskaran and Saraswati
Mr E C Farnall — Mr G C H Fraser

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Suidan — Mr Liebig

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Chase — Mr Castelli
Mr Craven — Mr and Mrs Crombie

FOR PORT SAID.—Hon Julian E Salomon, Q C.

FOR ADEN.—Mr J A Jones.

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Arcadia, Captain W. B. Andrews, 16th November, 1888.

FOR LONDON.—Mr Marsden; Miss A M Kelly; Miss M Coutts; Miss E Coutts; Col and Mrs Marshall and child; Mrs and Miss Venables; Miss Archalr; Mrs and Miss Sandford; Mr and Mrs O'Callaghan; Col F Coddington; Miss Shaw; Mr Leech; Mr G Jacob; Mrs A Mackenzie; Mr J Harper; Mr Vernan; and Major C G Collingwood.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr M Moses; Mr and Mrs Young; the Earl of Eglinton and Winton; Col and Mrs H M Vibart, infant and nurse; Mr C E P Vans Agnew; and Mr F A Phillips.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Ross and two Misses Ross.

The s. s. Hydaspes, Captain S Bason, 30th November, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Naylor; Lieut-Col Verney; and Col V D Henderson,

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, 14th December, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lord Dufferin; Lady Dufferin; Lady Helen Blackwood; Lady Hermione Blackwood; Mr McFarran; Captain C W Muir; and Major H Cooper.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Rowan Hamilton and child and Surg-Major Findlay.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr T Kennard and Mr L Flower.

THE yellow-fever epidemic in Jacksonville continues. A large number of fresh cases are reported.

THE Pope has received jubilee gifts of money to the amount of £1,150,000. France has been the most liberal donor of cash (the monks of the Chartreuse sent £20,000), while the smallest offerings came from Spain, Portugal, and Poland.

THE French Bishops have (it is stated) received a communication from the Congregation of the Holy Office strongly disapproving of cremation, and ordering the clergy not to abandon the customary Christian burial.

A FIRE broke out in a dwelling-house at Middelburg on Wednesday night (17th ult.) which resulted in the destruction of the building and the loss of five lives. A baker, a widower, who, on going away at night to his work, had left his sister and four children asleep, was told within an hour afterwards that his house was on fire. He ran to save his sister and family, but found it impossible, and their charred remains were taken out of the ruins yesterday morning.

THE Emperor William travels about Europe in his own railway-carriage, which is quite as complete and luxurious as the double saloon which belongs to the Prince of Wales, and which his Royal Highness always uses on his Continental journeys. The Italian Government caused a carriage of exactly the same dimensions to be built; and it was sent to Bologna about ten days ago, and made the journey from that place to Rome, as there was an apprehension that the Emperor's saloon would not get through the numerous tunnels between Bologna and Florence, but it was found that the model just fitted,

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.

THE Annual Report of the above Society for the year ending 31st August 1888 has been issued. In it the Managing Committee say there have great pleasure in placing before the general body the first Annual Report of the Union. They beg to draw the attention of the members to the unprecedented progress the Union has achieved during the past twelve months. The Union started with a very modest number of 20 members on its list, and on this account the current expenses of the Union in its infancy were defrayed from voluntary contributions made by the members of the Committee. The Union owes its present flourishing state to some leading members, chief among them being Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Kur whose support has made the union very popular. The Committee hope that in future, members will co-perate with them to make this Union more useful to the citizens of Bombay. From month to month the number of members went on increasing very rapidly, and by the end of the year as many as 122 members joined the Union. On referring to the list of members given at the end of this report it will appear that the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law and Engineering are fully represented on it. It will also be found that Hindus, Mahomedans Parsis, Jews & Christians have all their representatives on it. In the course of the year under report twenty two ordinary general meetings were held with an average attendance of 30 members, when lectures were given on different subjects, and discussions carried on; and in two of these gatherings outsiders were entertained by magical performances and feats in Legerdemain. The Union is indebted to Mr. Gulam Ahmed Munshi for getting his essay on 'The Study of Persian" printed at his own expense for circulation among members.

NEW FIXED LIGHT AT KARACHI.

NOTICE is given by the Port officer of Karachi of an intended new Fixed Light at Manora Point to be erected in lieu of the present Revolving Light. The new light will be a fixed first order dioptric white light, showing with full brilliancy to seaward on a horizontal arc of 180 degrees, that is from north-west by west to south-east by east, the landward half circle being partially screened by a dioptric mirror, which will intensify the light to seaward. The focal plane of the light will be 152 feet above mean sea level, and in clear weather it will be visible from a steamer's bridge at 20 nautical miles. The light will be in Latitude 24 47 37 N. Longitude 66 58 6 E. bearing from the existing light N 26 20 W., at a distance of 607 yards.

The tower will adjoin Saint Paul's Church to northward, with 16 yards interval between, and will be round, built of light drab coloured stone (but whitewashed on seaward half) and 91 feet in height from ground to top of coping. The new light will be exhibited and the existing light discontinued as early as practicable after the 1st April 1889. The existing light tower will for the present be left standing for military purposes, though its light will be removed.

The exact date will be hereafter notified.

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS DIOCESAN COUNCIL.—The Rev. S. Morley, Provisional Secretary to the Council, at the instance of the Lord Bishop of Madras, invites the attendance of members of the Council at its first Session on Wednesday and Thursday, November 21st, and 22nd, in the Memorial Hall, Madras. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in St. George's Cathedral, on Wednesday, November 21st, at 7 A. M. Meetings will be held on Wednesday at 5-30 P. M., and on Thursday at 7-30 A. M., and 5-30 P. M., to transact the following business. (1) To fill up vacancies in the Council. (2) To consider revision of rules. (3) To frame bye-laws. (4) To consider a scheme of Bishop Caldwell, and (5) To consider other questions which the Council may judge needful.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury s—120 bales wool and 325 bales goats' hair, M Careem; 4,002 cotton, Punnett and Co; 98 bales, cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 110 bales, wool, S Rochaldas; 50 bales wool, R Amarchand; 405 bales wool G Toolseedas; 200 bales hemp, Beyts Craig and Co; 150 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld; 100 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales wool, B Boya; 24 bales cotton, Robertson Bros.

Iran s—55 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 8000 cwts wheat E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—1 case woollon goods, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 6 cwts ivory, S Dolatchand and Co; 13 cwts ivory, T Lukamchand; 8 cwts ivory, N Vali Mahomed; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 bales cotton Ritchie, Stevart and Co; 12 cwts ivory, E Patteani.

Clan Macdonald s—1,156 twts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 cwts gum, F Hurst; 4 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 15 bales hides G M Dharamsey; 11 cwts ivory, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—137 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 60 cwts gum, F Hurst.

Labourdonnais s—2 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s—1,199 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

Kt of St George s—3,000 cwts geugilly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—357 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J L Kersten; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 202 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Clyde s—13 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—332 chests opium, (transhipped). The B and P S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s,—55 chests opium, N. J. Abhraham; 12 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 7 chests opium N. J. Sassoon; 18 chests opium, S. J. David and Co; 15 chests opium, C. Bomonjee and Co; 12 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 11 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 63 chests opium, C. Ebram; 25 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, J. Peerbhai and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s,—10 chests opium, H. Hardcodas; 6 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 113 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 chests opium, E. J. Abhraham; 49 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s,—198 bales cotton, R. Luckmandas.

MR. IRVING, in the character of Mephistopheles, has been pretty successful in exciting the imaginations of his audiencies; but the decay of faith in the supernatural has nevertheless been unquestionably against him. In this respect the early representatives of Marlowe's Mephistopheles must have had a considerable advantage; for, as we learn from a curious session paper brought to light in the new volume of Mr. Jeaffreson's "Calendar of the Middlesex County Records," the offence of which Faust was guilty, was as late as the nineteeth year of the reign of Charles I. deemed feasible enough to be the subject of a formal indictment. It was on the 20th of April in that year that "Thomas Browne, yeoman," of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, was placed in the dock at the Middlesex Sessions House, charged with having "wickedly, diabolically, and feloniously made an agreement with an evil and impious spirit;" that he, the said Thomas Browne, would after death "give his soul to the said evil and impious spirit." The consideration in this case was neither renewed youth nor a glimpse of *das Unendliche*, but a thousand pounds down and a half-yearly payment of one thousand pounds for life, together with an undertaking to defend the said Thomas Browne "from all perils of body and goods for and during the full term of forty-one years." A wife in the form of "a woman pleasing to the said Thomas" appears to have been also vaguely promised, if the indictment could be trusted. To all this the unfortunate yeoman of Cripplegate pleaded "Not guilty." It is satisfactory to learn from the clerks endorsement on the record that he succeeded in satisfying the jury of his innocence. That such a charge, however, should be solemnly entertained both by a grand jury and a petit jury even in the days of the Stuarts is sufficiently noteworthy.

A DESPATCH from Port-au-Prince, dated the 29th ult., states that General Telemaque was attacking the Palais National with 4,000 men when he was killed, together with, it is reported, 400 of his followers. Order was restored before the despatch left.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel B A Combe, 19th (P W O) Hussars, is granted the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from the date of his assuming command of the Sind District.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty-two days from date of leaving India, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant F W Wodehouse, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers.) Pension service third year, commenced 30th January 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 13th October, 1888:—

4th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Siurattan Misir to be Subedar vice Rup Singh, pensioned.

Quarter Master Havaldar Sewa Bhosle to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Siurattan Misir, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon H W Stevenson, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 7th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars of 1886:—

Colonel J M Boyd, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General. Pension service thirty-fifth year, commenced 26th March 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant W W Chitty, Staff Crops, Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry. Pension service fourth year, commenced 7th February 1888.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In lieu of the present arrangement by which the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, is also Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs and the Surgana Estate, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future the Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Division of Khandesh shall be ex-officio Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Dangs and the Surgana and Mevasi Estates. Mr S M Fraser, C S, Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Division of Khandesh, is accordingly appointed to be ex-officio Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Dangs and the Surgana and Mevasi Estates.

Captain L L Fenton and Major J M Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 12th October 1888, before office hours.

Captain G E Hyde Cates and Colonel C Wodehouse, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second-in-Command and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, on the 13th October 1888, after office hours.

Lieutenant-Colonel W A Salmon, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments of Veterinary Surgeons are made under Section 7 of Act XX of 1879 (The Glanders and Farcy Act):—

Messrs Stephens and Sons—For the first two divisions of the City of Bombay described in Government Notification No. 4241, dated 6th August 1888 (Judicial Department).

The Principal and the Resident Veterinary Officer, Bombay Veterinary College and Hospital—For the third and fourth divisions described in the above Notification.

Mr W L Souter is appointed to act as assistant Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals district till fur her orders.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr E M Pratt, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to commit for trial (Section 206.)

Mr. Kashinath Luxman has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be substantive pro-tem. clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum, with effect from the 24th ultimo, vice Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra, deceased.

Mr. Janardan Chimnaji Kolhatkar has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad, in the Ratnagiri District, during the absence of Mr. Krishnaji Bapuji Niphadkar on privilege leave from the 25th ultimo.

In supersession of Government Notification No 6688, dated 19th November 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to constitute the talukas of Dhulia, Amalner and Erandol and peta Parola in the district of Khandes a sub-division of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code to appoint Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, Magistrate of the First Class, to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Viramgam, Gogha, and Dhandhuka, in the district of Ahmedabad, are constituted a sub-division of that district and under Section 13 of the same Code Mr A D Younghusband, Magistrate of the first class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Mr E H Moscardi delivered over charge of the office of Joint

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 21 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 .M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER ; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An EUROPEAN of Steady and Sober Habits for Office work. Apply, by letter, with copies of testimonials, to the MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED.—Good MECHANICS, must be up to both Fitter's and Turner's Work. Apply to C. Jost & Co., 16, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 105. For particulars apply to WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

UNSURPASSED COLLECTION of 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Our experience of so many years has led us to make special and early selection of the best, the choicest, and worth presenting cards. Lose no opportunity.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

TWO Competent PIANOFORTE TUNERS and REPAIRERS will find Permanent Occupation at MARCKS and Co., Ld., Sole Agents, for Schiedmayer and Soehne, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay. None need apply unless they have had several years' practical experience.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the Sea, a Commodious BUNGALOW, with a large Compound and copious supply of fresh well water. Apply to J. R. MODY, on the spot, or at Messrs. RALLI BROS., Fort.

OUR 'XMAS CARDS are too well-known to the Indian Public for their Superior Quality and Novel Shapes and Designs, and are almost at HALF the prices than other firms, from 1 Pice each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUIRED a PRACTICAL MAN, who thoroughly understands the working of a Card-room. Pay Rs. 75. Apply to Messrs. WHITTLE & Co., Veerumgaum

A MANCHESTER GENTLEMAN wishes an Engagement in a Mercantile Firm, has a fair knowledge of Piece-Goods, and Bazaar Work, good references. Address "G. E. D.," care of this paper.

TO LET, for OFFICES or RESIDENCE, Top floor, 19, Esplanade Road, above Bourne and Shepherd.—Apply on the premises.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available.—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Season visitors of LANOWLEE that he has recently built a Commodious HOTEL at Lanowlee, charges Rs. 3 per day.—SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE IRRANEE Proprietor.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

NOTICE.—PHIPSON & Co., have now received Fresh Shipments of GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE and ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN LAMPS.—Newest and best styles, perfect safety guaranteed. Hanging, table Bracket, and Combination.—H. BALLANTINE Co., direct Importers.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Strips, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plated Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address : The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 8.

SATURDAY and Monday were close holidays, and during the four remaining business days of the past week little has been doing in any direction. The weather since last Friday has been almost phenomenal for the time of year, heavy rain having fallen here every day or night, and in parts of the Mofussil also there has been a more or less considerable fall. Very little has been passing in Cotton, but the tone of the market, though quiet, has been steady. Early parcels of Hingunghat, Oomra descriptions, and Bengals, have been coming to market here, and now that the holidays are over, larger arrivals may be looked for. Wheat and Seeds have been comparatively neglected by exporters, but prices generally do not show much change. Supported by advices from the other side, Exchange has been firm, and rates have taken an upward course, this evening's closing quotations showing an advance of 3-32d. both in demand Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits compared with those by last mail. Government Paper, influenced chiefly by the Calcutta market, has declined ½ in Four per cents since last Thursday. Shares have been very quiet and generally with a lower tendency in Mill Scrip. Freights have been quiet but steady ; latterly, however, business has been much restricted. Imports have been exceptionally active, but *Dewali* transactions are believed to have been disappointing on the whole.

MONEY, notwithstanding the holidays, is rather less easy in the open market than was the case a week ago ; and the usual weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, made up to last Friday evening, showed a further falling-off of 19½ lakhs in the Cash Balance, bringing it down to less than 70½ lakhs. It was noticeable, however, that while private Deposits had been withdrawn to a considerable amount, Loans, on the other hand, had decreased materially, and rather fewer Bills had been discounted, so that the net expansion of trade demand was only represented by some 6½ lakhs, the heavy decline in the Bank's balance having been mainly due to Government withdrawals. Looking to the principal cause of the present outflow of money from the Presidency Bank, and to the general slackness of trade at present, it was hardly expected that the directors would consider it necessary to further raise their rate, already above those at which accommodation is obtainable elsewhere, and the minimum remains at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Opening on last mail day at 1s. 4 7-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and at 1s. 4 15-32d. for Demand, and with 3 months' sight Credits quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d., the market remained quiet at these rates, but with a steady feeling. Some business was done in Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. for this year, at 1s. 4 21-32d. for March, and at 1s. 4⅞d. for April-May ; but nothing important transpired the other way, though Banks' current rates were available to the end of March, and the market closed steady for the holidays. On re-opening on Tuesday morning a rather firmer feeling was apparent, owing to somewhat higher rates having been reported from Calcutta ; but business here both ways was exceedingly slack, and as regard private Paper, merchants had apparently nothing to sell against for the moment. A few Bills were placed in the morning at 1s. 4 11-16d.; and later on some Bank Wire Transfer was done at 1s. 4½d.; but neither of these rates was general. Yesterday, in sympathy with news from the other side regarding Silver and extra Council allotments, the market opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. on Tuesday's closing quotations, which was afterwards increased in the case of Bank Paper ; but business was still very inactive, a few small lots of Sterling Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 23-32d. for next year —the former for March-May delivery — and Francs at 1·76½ being about all that transpired ; while for Bank remittance very little demand was apparent for any delivery. Telegrams to hand this morning reported a further advance of 1-16d. in Silver, and the allotment of the greater part of the Council Bills offered yesterday, at 1s. 4 17-32d. the balance being made up by Transfers wired to Calcutta at 1s. 4 19-32d., and our market in view of these advices has been steady. A fair business has been done in Merchants' Bills for delivery next year at 1s. 4 23-32d., say, for January-February, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. for March-May, but very little for this year ; while enquiry for remittance continues very limited. We closed quiet but steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 9-11d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·77	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·78½	,,

The weekly official statement of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 31st Oct., 1888	32,49,736
Silver received during the week	68,306
	33,18,042
New coin paid during the week	7,00,338
	26,17,704
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,437
	26,36,141
Last week	33,31,014

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Very little was doing in this market on the eve of the holidays, and Fours were quiet with rates pretty steady at 98⅜ for cash, and 98 13-16 for the account at the end of the month ; but on re-opening on Tuesday morning a fall of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. was quoted at 98 7-16 both for Money and Account, which was the rate during the greater part of the day, though, at closing, a recovery of 1-16 per cent. had taken place, the sharp decline in rates having been attributed to the lower prices ruling in Calcutta, and to apprehensions of tighter money fostered by a further decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance. For the 5th January settlement 98½ to 5-16 was named, but nothing was doing on that line. Yesterday the market opened weak again in sympathy with Calcutta at 98⅜ for cash and 98 7-16 for the next account, with the January settlement quoted at 98 5-16 to ⅜ ; and at closing a decline of 1-16 on these rates was quoted. Although the Calcutta settlement is over, Four per cent. Paper has continued weak to-day, though with but little doing on any line, 98⅜ for cash, 98 5-16 for the next account, and 98½ for January, have been the rates quoted during the greater part of the day ; but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named. 4½ per cents. were quoted nearly all the week at 103½, but in sympathy with a rise of 3-16 in this denomination at home yesterday, the rate was put up to 103¾ ; but 103½, nominal, was finally quoted.

Municipal five per cent. Bonds are unchanged at 107½ ; Port Trust Bonds are a half per cent. higher at 97.

SHARES.—Owing partly to the holidays few transactions have taken place in this market during the past week ; but so far as the feeling with regard to Mill Scrip has been tested by actual business it has continued to favour buyers. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, Star of India Mill shares show a decline of Rs. 55 per share ; City of Bombay and Coorla are Rs. 25 down ; Central India are Rs. 15 lower ; Alliance, Hyderabad Deccan, New Great Eastern, and Queen, are Rs. 10 each lower ; and Swadeshi and Imperial, are Rs. 5 down. On the other hand, Lukmidas Khimji, and Manockjee Petit, are Rs. 5 higher. In other shares there has been next to nothing doing, but we have to note an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading first issue ; and of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business in the Piece-goods Bazaar was resumed on Sunday, which having been the dealers' New Year's day, some 6,000 packages changed hands, about 3,000 more having been taken during the succeeding four days, bringing the total up to about 9,000 packages for the week. Holders of staple *Grey Goods* would accept no lower terms, and previous rates were firmly maintained. Stocks may be called moderately large, and the accession of demand which usually follows the *Dewali* is being felt. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, as well as in *Local Cloths* a fair business has been done, all round at current rates, and the sales of the last are put down at 3,500 bales.

YARNS.—In *Imported Twist* we can report no increase of activity ; but the tone of the market is steady, with prices unchanged. For the fortnight ending on Tuesday, the sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong amounted to 5,500 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 223½, the tone of the market having been very quiet throughout. The Bazaar dealers seem to have fully realised the state of the market at Hongkong, and have scarcely given any time to spinners to sell, No. 20s (superior qualities) having been sold by them as low as 6¾ to 6 27-32 annas per lb.—rates showing a fall of ¼ anna within one month. The market closes slack, with no enquiry, at the following official quotations, week's sales having amounted to about 6,000 bales :—

Twist ...	...No.	6s Mule,	As. 4⅞		Per lb.
,, ...	... ,,	8s ,,	,, 5		,,
,, ...	... ,,	10s ,,	,, 5⅜	to 5⅝	,,
,, ...	... ,,	12s ,,	,, 5⅝	,, 5⅞	,,
,, ...	... ,,	16s ,,	,, 6⅜	,, 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,,	20s ,,	,, 6½	,, 6⅝	,,
,, ...	... ,,	24s ,,	,, 7⅛	,, 8 nl.	,,
,, ...	... ,,	30s ,,	,, 8¼	,, 8¼ nl.	,,

METALS.—*Copper* has been inactive, and *Braziers' Copper* has declined 8 as. per cwt. ; but *Tiles* have advanced Re. 1 per cwt., and the market is steady all round. *Yellow Metal* is also steady in tone, but not wanted to any extent, and quotations are quite unchanged. In *Iron* a moderate business has been passing ; but we make quotations the same as they were a week ago, and in a steady market.

COALS are rather easier. Sales have been reported during the week in Powell's Duffryn Cardiff December shipment, at Rs. 25 ; and in Davison's West Hartley, January-February shipment, at Rs. 23¼ per ton. The Bunder Stock is now fairly reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been quiet on the days when the market has been open, transactions having been upon a small scale, but the feeling, with some variation, has been steady on the whole. The little enquiry for contracts in the new crop which has been apparent has been almost entirely from native dealers, European operators showing rather a disposition to sell at current rates, and, in fact, are reported to have contracted to sell "Good" Bhownuggur for April-May delivery, at Rs. 209 per candy. A few transactions between dealers have transpired in new Bengals, for January delivery at Rs. 177 for "Good," and Rs. 187 for "Fully Good," and in "Good Broach," for March, at Rs. 236 ; but buyers have been scarce. A few lots of new Cotton from the Oomrawattee and Bengal districts have come to market, and have been taken by the Mills at high rates, the principal parcels sold having been Jalgaum Ginned, at Rs. 226½-29 ; Karanja, at Rs. 235 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 220½ ; Hingunghat, at Rs. 245¼-46 ; and Bengals, at Rs. 188-95 per candy. Of old stuff a few small lots have been taken of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 196 ; Pachora, at Rs. 190 ; Bengals, at Rs. 172-5 ; and Tinnevelly at Rs. 211½ per candy.

The rainy weather which we have had here at intervals during the past week is reported to have prevailed also over a portion of the Cotton area ; and the telegraphic summary of the Chamber of Commerce, issued last Monday, states that 5½ inches of rain had fallen at Bellary, much improving general crop prospects there, while at Hubbli, Barsee, and Sholapore, there had been a fall ranging from 2 in. 77 cents. in the former district, to 05 cents. in the latter, and at Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Julgaum there was an appearance of rain, with a slight drizzle at the first named place. In the Bengal and Dhollera circles the position was unchanged, the drought continuing in the latter; and at Broach, where the cotton plants were showing bolls in some places, the inimical hot weather and easterly winds still prevailed, though the crop was still said to be flourishing. Since then there have been rumours of rain in the Guzerat and Khandeish districts ; but the Chamber's latest advices by wire promulgated to-day, only speak of recent rain at Nagpur, Barsee, Sholapur, and Bellary, where the crops generally had benefitted by the fall ; and nothing adverse is reported regarding Cotton, excepting that some early arrivals at Oomrawattee will show black leaf and the unfavourable situation in the Dhollera circle remained unchanged. In parts of Bengal, and in the Khangaum, Dhulia, and Julgaum districts of the Oomra circle picking had become general.

Estimated receipts of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows :—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	2,500	1,000
Berar	800	...
Khandeish	700	800
Hinguughaut	1,000	...
	5,000	1,800

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 189	= 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	,, 183	= 3 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 218	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 210	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. ,,	,, 202	= 4 5-16d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 203	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 193	= 4¼d.
Belias, F.G.F.	,, 183	= 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,, 217	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	,, 206	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 210	= 4¼d.
Westerns, Good	,, 203	= 4 11-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. dely.)	,, 196	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good ,,	,, 185	= 4d.
Do. Good ,,	,, 176	= 3 13-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	,, 205	= 4¼d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	,, 237	= 5 1-32d.
Dhollera Good (April dely.)	,, 211	= 4¼d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	4,239	6,597	10,123
From 1st Jan. to 7th Novr.	1,309,232	1,508,804	1,414,596
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	1,180	7,756	1,511
From 1st Jan. to 7th Novr.	823,310	1,073,551	1,003,427
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	371	537	893
From 1st Jan. to 7th Novr.	42,863	54,021	50,269

WHEAT continued firm in tone till the market closed for the holidays last week, though with not much doing ; but on re-opening, enquiry to any extent from exporters being still absent, there was less firmness shown by sellers, and the market thereafter continued in the same state, with only a moderate business passing, but with a steady feeling and without quotable change in rates.

SEEDS have been quiet throughout the week with little demand for any description, and latterly prices have given way somewhat for some kinds, but without leading to any increase in business. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-6	to Rs. 6-15-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow	,, 8-2-0	,, 8-4-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore do.	,, 7-12-0	,, 7-14-0	,,
Do. do. Red	,, 7-0-0		,,

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	130,136	122,053	124,639
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	10,774,587	9,285,487	11,681,459
Linseed—For the week	23,158	57,078	22,198
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	2,706,572	2,274,510	3,336,478
Rapeseed—For the week	51,483	18,101	7,440
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	1,916,307	833,223	1,156,437
Gingelly Seed for the week	20,396	34,478	28,886
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	700,516	1,063,329	1,039,106

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	133,413	27,523	181,023
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	8,631,700	8,693,742	10,694,915
Linseed—For the week	29,237	124,193	62,036
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	2,334,719	2,077,070	3,327,033
Rapeseed—For the week	16,978	59,634	49,109
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	1,603,699	935,158	1,247,736
Gingelly Seed—For the week	.....	11,084	37,914
,, From 1st Jan. to 7th Nov.	676,513	1,252,478	1,035,783

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KERWICK—November 3, at Bellary, the wife of R S Kerwick, of a daughter.
LYLE—November 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H T Lyle, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a daughter.
SIMON—October 23, at Akyab, the wife of Mr Jas Simon, Head-Master of the Government Normal Scchool, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1888.

No apology should be needed for a review of Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume which takes no account of Mr. Hume's answer to it. Seven columns of Congress literature is as much as any one can be expected to read at a sitting ; the remaining seventeen and-a-half which the *Pioneer* has presented to its readers over the signature of Mr. A. O. Hume may fairly be left for a convenient season—with this remark, that a publicist who cannot say what he has to say on such a subject in less space than that is in danger of losing the ear of the audience whom he wants to address. Sir Auckland Colvin claims attention as a studiously fair critic of any reasonable progressive movement. His famous *apercu* of Lord Ripon's rule in India will serve as a credential for that. We only hope that it will not be turned to his embarrassment by some of his critics. It is inevitable that portions of that eloquent essay will be turned against him. It will be remembered that the writer of the letter which was made for the discomfiture of Mr. Hume is the writer also of a stirring appeal to the English in India and at home to recognize the reality of the newer movements in this country. "If it be real what does it mean?" was the question that Sir Auckland Colvin set himself to answer in 1884, and the answer that he then gave was "It is real, and it means that while the English mind in India has been tempted to stand still, arrested by the contemplation of the fruits of its efforts in present times, and by the symmetry of the shrine, the pride of its own creation, in which it lingers to offer incense to its past successful labours, the Indian mind has been marching on, eager and anxious to expand its own sphere of action, and to do what it, for its own part, has to do." There is nothing in the letter of to-day which is necessarily in contradiction with these words of four years since. The Congress had not then been called into existence, and Sir Auckland Colvin is careful to remind his correspondent that it is not to the Congress that India is indebted for some of the Liberal ideas which it has eagerly adopted. Charlotte Corday could tell her judges that she was a Republican before the Revolution, and Sir Auckland Colvin can tell the Congress that he was the advocate of its best measures long before it was even thought of. We cannot, indeed, recognize him as an opponent of the Congress *per se*. He candidly confesses that until he saw the report of the Madras meeting he saw little to object to, whether in its methods or in the measures that it proposed to itself, and all he asks is that those who are responsible for its proceedings should return to the better mood of their earlier days. The new and offending elements seem to be, moreover, external to the Congress itself. There is not much amiss in the speeches, though we suspect that if Sir Auckland Colvin had read them he would have found in many of them a bundle of eloquent and useless abstractions, admirable exercises in rhetoric, but poor productions from the educative point of view. The appendices, however, seem to have made a decidedly unfavourable impression upon him. An imaginary dialogue in which we seem to see the hand of Mr. Hume, and a catechism translated from the Tamil, constitute the offending portions of the Congress records. These represent in highly imaginative terms the Government of India as despotic, selfish, extravagant, and incapable, and they proclaim the need for representative government as the only cure for the manifold ills under which the country is groaning.

It may at first sight seem trivial to seriously criticise productions of this sort. But this is not so. They appear with the *imprimatur* of the Congress ; one at least of them is recognized as the handiwork of the gentleman who has put himself at the head of the movement. Such significance as they possess is derived from the fact that they represent the first attempt to popularize the teachings of the Congress. The dialogue from which Sir Auckland Colvin gives such large extracts is in language which can be understood by people quite unable to judge of its veracity—by the class, in fact, who until lately had been quite outside the sphere of Congressional activity and influence. Now in itself an attempt on the part of the Congress to instruct the cultivating and labouring classes would not necessarily have been reprehensible. They have been taunted often enough for speaking in the name of people of whom they know nothing, and who knew nothing of them, and the appropriate answer to the taunt would have been to put before the masses, in easy words of one syllable, the aims they had in view and the means by which these uninstructed and hitherto indifferent people could take their humble place in the movement. Whether the attempt would have been a serious one is another question. All that we have to recognize now is that the first attempt that the Congress have made to put itself in touch with the masses has revealed that some one at the head of the movement is unable to resist the temptation to popularize certain extremely mischievous notions concerning the administration and its ways. A Government is not obliged to be thin skinned in order to resent the imputations that it is oppressive and is ruining its subjects. Much too depends upon the intellectual medium in which such aspersions are distributed. There are people in India—Bishop Caldwell found them in one of his tours in the Neilgherries—who will tell you that the white man does not govern India ; he only comes to shoot now and then, and the real Governor is the Pandyan of Lingampett. We do not suppose that the dialogue between Rambaksh and Farid-ud-din will ever reach these people ; but it will surely fall into the hands of people with as little capacity for understanding what is true regarding the Government and its ways as Bishop Caldwell's Nairs. It will fall into the hands of people with no critical faculty, to whom Government is an abstraction which, with the aid of Mr. Hume's distorting fancy, they can easily turn into a malignant deity. We attribute no motives, good or bad, to the producers of literature of this sort. It is enough to indicate that if their object had been to arouse universal discontent they could not have taken measures more adapted to that end than those which have evoked the displeasure of Sir Auckland Colvin. And the worst of it is that, unless the Congress is to be an agency for providing Mr. Hume with opportunities for vapid fooling before the proletariat, such demonstrations have no real place in its work. If the Congress is to be of any service it must rest upon a basis of intelligence, and not upon one of ignorance called into activity by misrepresentations. The best advice that can be given to the Congress is that henceforth it should look well after the editor of its proceedings, and that it should check his pamphleteering eccentricities, and keep him more closely within his functions. The offending portion of last year's report may be mere excrescences, but they are mischievous, and they have, as we have seen, provoked the hostility of people who were not disposed to look with disfavour upon the Congress itself.

The Congress, after all, must not complain if the world bases its estimate of it not upon the moderate pretensions of its calmer moods, but upon the extravagances which are uttered in an unguarded moment or by an indiscreet leader. They must be prepared to find a good deal of scepticism, for example, as to the limitations which are now and again sought to be placed upon their claims for representative institutions. The Tamil catechism, with its confession that there should be in India a representative Council, similar to the English Parliament, whose resolutions should be binding upon Governors and Governor-Generals—was this a mere slip of the pen on the part of the incautious gentleman in whom the Congress so strangely confides, or was it a little thinking aloud? Attempts may be made to explain it away, but it is so closely in agreement with a declaration which Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has made in a moment of enthusiasm that we are inclined to take it as a part of the deeper but as yet formally undeclared policy of the Congress. If such is the aim of the present movement we might still, with Sir Auckland Colvin, watch it with interest, but it would be with the interest that we should bestow upon men trying to fly to the moon—an experiment with which we should become profoundly tired the moment that its novelty had worn off. Whatever advance may be made in the direction of popular representation, the principle of the responsibility of the executive to an elected body can no more be introduced into India than Sir Auckland Colvin's banyan tree can be planted in Parliament Street. We may do the Congress the credit of acknowledging that thus far no claim to so large and impossible a demand has been formulated in its resolutions. But we can no more look to the resolutions of an assembly for a full expression of its mind than we can look to a table of statutes for all that was in the mind of the Parliament that passed it. Its expectations are growing in at least equal ratio with its knowledge and its capacity, and the revelations of the Tamil catechism will put people on their guard against a too ready acceptance of the professions of moderation which are uttered from time to time. Meantime it will not be without occupation if it acts upon the hint which Sir Auckland Colvin gives when he remarks that it has to show how a Government like that of India in England can, without sacrificing nearly all that makes its presence useful, consent to subordinate its policy to the popular verdict. The verdict of the Congress, useful though it may be for some limited purposes, would be the verdict of a class ; let a larger jury be appealed to, and the verdict would be that of an ignorant mass for whose political enlightenment nothing has been done by the apostles of the new idea beyond the preparation of a foolish and misleading pamphlet. Have we got so far, after all?

GENERAL HARRISON has won. That President Cleveland should have lost his temper and shown irritation and petulance in requital for the injudicious though well-intended action of the unlucky Lord Sackville on his behalf was not altogether unnatural. But to send the British Minister his passports because of observations attributed to him by the interviewers of the New York Press was carrying matters too far. It placed the President's Government in an undignified position. Lord Salisbury on his side has not displayed the tact and resource which the case demanded. He possessed in the fact that Sir Sackville West had just inherited a peerage, the means of extricating the Minister from an embarrassing situation. All that was necessary was to say that it was absolutely necessary that Lord Sackville should return immediately to take his seat in the House of Lords. It was not even necessary to have recourse to the diplomatic fiction of fever which is always at hand for such emergencies. The refusal to take any steps in the matter until his Lordship had the opportunity of reading the report of the statements complained of by Mr. Phelps was pedantic, and furnished a colourable excuse for a piece of insolence. Mr. Gladstone spoke of the demand for the immediate withdrawal of the British Minister as a slight. The peremptory dismissal of the Minister by brusquely sending him his passports converted the slight into a diplomatic slap in the face, which it will be very difficult for Lord Salisbury to accept. Meanwhile the Presidential struggle has gone hopelessly against President Cleveland. General Harrison carried the New York State, his election is secured, and the Republican party returns to office in triumph. President Cleveland's bitterness in regard to Lord Sackville's unfortunate indiscretion, was no doubt attributable to the knowledge that his chances of re-election were annihilated at the publication of the letter in which the British Minister asked Englishmen who had become naturalised citizens to vote for him. Doubtless the explanation of that extraordinary step is to be found in the fact that President Cleveland deemed it necessary for political purposes to take—so far as declarations and threats went—a strong Anti-British tone in regard to the Canadian fishery question. The London papers were perspicuous enough to understand that the President if re-elected would cease to talk of a policy of retaliation. They even went so far as to say this in so many words, to the serious injury of the President's candidature, but this may have escaped the notice of the new citizens of the States who did see the London papers. It was no doubt to give a lead to the naturalised citizens, and cause them to understand that it was not necessary to take President Cleveland's declaration too seriously, and that he and not General Harrison was the man to vote for, that the fatal letter was written. The publication of the missive appears to have given the *coup de grace* to President Cleveland's chances. At all events General Harrison has carried the Rebublican banner to victory, and he will succeed President Cleveland at the White House. Mr. Blaine will replace Mr. Bayard as Secretary of State, and with Senator Sherman, will carry on the Government on Protectionist lives. But it will be interesting to see what turn the Sackville incident will now take. General Harrison is not under any particular obligation to adopt the quarrel of President Cleveland. Lord Salisbury's speech this evening ought to be well worth hearing.

THE *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Dr. G. Waters to the post of First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and of Dr. Manser to that of Second Physician. The post of Third Physician will not be filled, so as to en

TELEGRAMS

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, THURSDAY.

Sir Lepel Griffin has finally made up his mind not to go to Hyderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

General Harrison was elected President by a majority of thirty-five votes.

President Cleveland carried New York City by a majority of fifty-seven thousand, but General Harrison carried New York State by a majority of fourteen thousand, thereby deciding the election.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Parnell Commission have been occupied this week chiefly in hearing evidence connected with outrages and murders.

MR. GLADSTONE AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Gladstone, addressing a meeting of seventeen thousand people at Birmingham yesterday, charged the Government with shameless disregard of the law in Ireland. He said the Unionists were fighting a hopeless battle, and were doomed to speedy extinction. He adjured his followers to persist in the policy of fostering the affection and goodwill of the Irish towards the English.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SLAVE COAST.

With regard to the joint naval measures to be taken for the suppression of the slave trade, England, Germany, France, and Portugal will establish a cordon of gunboats extending from Suakin to Mozambique.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

A NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have passed a resolution in favour of summoning a Constituent Assembly to revise the Constitution.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 7.

The Indian troopship Crocodile has passed the Canal, homeward bound, from Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 8.

Mr. Pense's cross-examination was continued to-day, during which Mr. Inverarity's questions were directed to prove that all appointments made in Mr. Robertson's time were not in Mr. Robertson's writing, as was stated by witness the other day. He stated that the statement in Hanmantrao's case about the taluka being invariably mentioned in the *Gazette* when appointments of mamlatdars were published was incorrect. Mr. Inverarity showed several supersessions in Mr. Robertson's time similar to Dabir's.

Chintaman Vinayek Gumasta, in the employ of Vishnu Jande, stated that he remembered Vishnu sending a hundi for Rs. 1,000 to his father in Bombay, and Satbhai sold this hundi.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he was not present at the interviews between Vishnu and Satbhai, nor did he remember the names of the persons in the hundi.

Yadevrao Krishna Sathe, examined, said he was a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office. Witness remembered writing the draft notifications of appointments of mamlatdars at Mr. Crawford's bungalow from Hanmantrao's dictation. Witness crossed the last para. in the draft at Hanmantrao's instructions. Another draft witness wrote at the same time at Hanmantrao's orders. Drafts were kept on the Saheb's table for signature. Witness crosse-examined, said he had not been examined in Dabir's case in Hanmantrao's trial. The promotion and transfer appointments in Mr. Robertson's time were in some cases written by clerks. Usually clerks write the draft appointments.

Dabir's case was finished to-day, and Mr. Latham asked the Commissioner to examine the Chief of Bhore in a private room on account of his high position. Mr. Lee-Warner's affidavit was put in, but the Commission overruled it.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 8.

To-day Pochaji and Ramrao having testified to the accounts in their books, Mr. Barrett was examined by the prosecutor. He said that he found Rs. 3,898 deficient, and proceeded at great length to show how he arrived at that result. The Court carefully examined the items shown by witness, and compared them with original entries in the books. Pillow and Jehangirji, clerks respectively to Messrs. Rose and Co. and Messrs. Soundy and Co., Bombay, examined, stated their firms had account with the 17th Regiment, but no payment had ever been received by them.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 8.

The Parari Sayads have paid the full fine imposed upon them, and have given the required hostages. A settlement of terms is now being made, and their submission is complete.

SUICIDE AT SIMLA.

Mr. E. Smith, a clerk in the Post Office here, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself with his Volunteer carbine. No reason is assigned for the deed.

THE LOSS OF THE OSTRICH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The inquiry into the loss of the ferry steamer Ostrich closed yesterday. Mr. Kilby, who represented the Crown, left the Court to draw up a charge against any one it liked, but the president did not think that upon the evidence adduced any charge could be framed against any one. The Court would forward a report to Government.

POSTAL RATE AND CHARGES.

Some correspondence recently passed between the Government of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the present high rates of postage on correspondence between India and the United Kingdom. Government, in reply to the memorial for reducing the present high postal charges on Indian correspondence states the considerations which have led to the fixing of the present rates, and which still render it inexpedient and indeed impossible that these rates should be reduced.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov., 8.

The *finale* of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Meeting was witnessed this evening, when the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Pottinger. The weather was threatening, but to their credit all Poona society put in an appearance at the bidding of the hospitable Commandant of the Battalion, Colonel Propert. After a few evolutions, Colonel Propert formed up his Volunteers into a hollow square when the rain dispersed the spectators in admired disorder; but the Colonel would not allow a man to fall out of the ranks, nor to do them justice did they appear inclined to do so. Colonel Propert then made a speech, in which he referred to the fact that this year the Association was enabled to present a silver and bronze medal in addition to the gold one of the previous year. Mawhood again carrying off the gold medal. The Colonel drew attention to the fact that out of the small number of Volunteers 150 men competed on ranges in open competition. No regulars competed, but other volunteers did. Kilfoil of the G. I. P. Volunteer, obtaining two prizes. The local firms, Messrs Treacher, Phillips, Lund and Blockley, were much praised for their cups, and other firms, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and others, for their subscriptions.

The Colonel referred to his own compee tition under the Knowles' rules modestly, but he considered the result creditable. He concluded with the following peroration, and I hope no one will leave without partaking of refreshments. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Pottinger then distributed the prizes, Clabby and Mawhood being specially cheered. After this cheers were called for the Colonel and Adjutant, Captain Horrocks and for Mrs. Pottinger, and cordially responded to.

On fall-out being called by Colonel Propert the guests and Volunteers repaired to tents for refreshments, and a very pleasant evening, marred, however, by rain, came to a close.

General and Miss Solly-Flood, General and Miss Luckhardt, Mr. Moore and other well-known faces in Poona society were present.

The Volunteers in their marching past acquitted themselves most creditably, and their band, under Mr. Ezekiel, was much appreciated.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent in London telegraphs that the Currency Commission in its reports recommends the issue of small notes, based on silver, like those circulated in America. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Birch representing the banking interest strongly object to this. The Bi-metallists who recommend international action are Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Louis Malet, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Chaplain, and Sir William Houldsworth. The Bi-metallic league are already preparing an active movement.

Lord Herschell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Thomas Farrer, and Messrs. Courtney, Fremantle, and Birch have issued a separate report, in which they state that while fully impressed with the difficulties of the present situation, more especially those which affect the Government of India, they are not prepared to recommend that England should proceed to negotiate with other nations for a treaty, embodying a bi-metallic arrangement. Alluding to the proposal to establish a gold standard in India they remark that there are formidable difficulties in the way of its adoption. They then incidentally express approval of the proposal to abolish the silver-plate duty, and suggest that negotiation, should be entered into with other countries with a view to the larger coinage of silver on a basis of a promise that if they would agree to increase their silver coinage during a number of years, India would not close her mints during the same period. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Birch dissented from the proposal to issue small notes, based on silver, also from the opinion that under a bi-metallic system fixed rates between gold and silver could be maintained permanently. Sir Louis Malet, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Barbour, Sir William Houldsworth, and Mr. Samuel Montagu assert that the evils arising from the fall of the gold prices of commodities have been under-estimated by their mono-metallist colleagues. They contest the statement of the latter, that the fall has been due rather to causes affecting commodities themselves than those affecting the medium of exchange. After giving their reasons for this view they discuss the effect of the changes in the relative value of the precious metals on certain specified interests and urge that the rupture of the bi-metallic part and the unsettled relations between the two metals have resulted in checking the progress of free trade. They conclude by discussing their proposed remedy, to wit international Bi-metallism.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE BHUNDARA.

FROM OUR OUN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Bhundara enquiry commenced to-day before Colonel Smith, Magistrate, and Captain Simpson, Deputy Conservator. Mr. Barclay, instructed by Captain Street, appeared for Government, Mr. Wilson for the officers. Coolies called spoke to casks and other things rolling about among the coolies aboard. Captain Jacobs, commander of the Bhundara, called said that the steamer was very light as regards cargo and quite seaworthy. He left harbour in consequence of signals. He put to sea at 5-35 p.m. He had thought all day that the centre of the cyclone would pass to the north of Madras. He took into consideration the number of lives on board, and thought he had a better chance at sea than at anchor. He had been in command of the Bhundara since June. She was a first-rate vessel, but he never was in the ship with such a strong wind before except in deep water fully and when laden.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HISSAR, Nov. 8.

A crowded meeting was held last night when Mr. Bheemji represented the aims and objects of the Congress as being in accordance with Government's wishes. Munshi Malikmahomedkhan presided, and the audience consisted of 700 Hindus and Mohamedans. Cheers were given for the Empress, the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor; and the chairman, the speakers and congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 8.

The steamer Rome, with the homeward Indian mails of 2nd instant, arrived here at 3 a.m., to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes left here for Bombay with China and Australian mails at 5 p.m., to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	81½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43⅛

The sum of about £ 150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £ 600,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWUR, Nov. 7.

It is difficult at this season to realize that Mahableshwur is in the Sunny East, for the climate is as cold and bracing as that of some choice spot in Europe. The views are beautified by a robing of green, and the road-sides decorated by "nature's own sweet cunning hand" with wild flowers and ferns. Maidens and little children look "sweet as English air could make them," and walks and rides are as pleasant as in "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood." Rather more rain falls than is needful, or there would be no drawback. Many of the houses are taken, and the station is full for the time of year, nevertheless life is quiet and rural, work, alternated with healthful exercise being the order of the day. Officials find that English strength and powers of endurance come with English climate, and piles of work disappear as if by magic. It is well for India that spots may be found where the laborious and now complicated work of Government can be carried on with comparative ease. Inefficiency and delay would necessarily result from an endeavour to work at high pressure in a high temperature. In the days when Indian governments dwelt in the plains all the year round the machinery was simple and the hours of work few. Before the introduction of steamships, telegraphs, and education, there was time for the afternoon siesta, for fever and ague and interruptions and delays of all kinds.

Several accidents to dak phætons and tongas have occurred on the road between Wattas and Mahableshwur lately. A phæton bringing the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, the Emissary of the Government of India who carries the cruel financial shears to cut off 19 lakhs of Bombay revenue, was upset, and only saved from going over the khud by the sacrifice of one of the horses; the traces were cut, and the horse allowed to fall below. The occupant took shelter with a fellow-traveller, Colonel Woodhouse, who was a short distance behind in another phæton. The two conveyances had a single lamp between them, I am told, though the "night and storm and darkness were wondrous strong." The Careless conduct of the drivers will be enquired into by the Superintendent, and the fines that will result from such culpable neglect would doubtless buy carriage candles enough for a hundred dak gharries. Now that dak fares have been raised, and the difficulties of the road lessened, the contractors should pay their coachmen well and engage only trustworthy men.

The Superintendent of the station, Dr. Murphy, must have felt the invigorating effect of the climate as well as everyone else, for already the effects of the heavy monsoon rain have disappeared, and the station is in thorough order. Roads are good, the bazaar well supplied, and the good doctor ever mindful of the little ones is having a playground prepared in a central spot where the crowd of little people who are here in the hot season may disport themselves in safety, instead of running between the carriage wheels in the compound of the Frere Hall as heretofore.

A new Vernacular School-house has been built in the most populous part of the native town, and will shortly be opened with form and ceremony by His Excellency the Governor; so altogether Mahableshwur may be pronounced prosperous. The chief event to record is the slaying of a large panther on the 4th instant. Captain Herbert, Captain Fergusson, and two other sportsmen passed many hours of Saturday and Sunday in the jungle below Kate's Point watching for a panther that was reported to be in one of the caves there, and whose presence was evidenced by the disappearance of a cow. At four in the afternoon of the second day's watching, the beast appeared, and Captain Herbert fired the fatal shot. The slain panther was brought into the station, and shown to the little Princess Patsey, and a little later in the evening His Excellency the Governor and an admiring crowd might have been seen inspecting the trophy, and congratulating the sportsman who had rid the country's side of another pest. It will be remembered that it was Captain Herbert who shot a panther at Mahableshwur last hot season. It is said that there is another panther prowling about near Kate's Point.

CIVIC EMBLEMS AND HONORS IN MADRASSAPATNAM

It may be of interest to the Municipal lights in Bombay, remarks the *Madrass Mail* who are striving to obtain a chain of office, a chair of State, and an honorific appellation for the chief officer of their Municipality, on the ground that he is the Mayor of Bombay in all but the name, to learn of the care that was taken in the Charter granted by King James II, in the year 1687, to the "Governor and Company of Merchants trading into the East Indies," to secure for the member of the then constituted Corporation of "Our Town of Fort St. George, commonly called the Christian Town and City of Madrassapatam" such tokens of civic dignity as were calculated to strike awe into the beholder. It is stated in that Charter:—

"Our further Will and Mind is, and We do hereby grant and ordain for Us and Our Successors, to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses and their successors, that for the greater solemnity and to attract respect and reverence from the common People, that the Mayor for the Time being shall always have carried before him when he goes to the Guild Hall or other Place of Assembly, and upon all other solemn Occasions two silver Maces guilt not exceeding Three Feet and a Half in Length, and that the said Mayor and Aldermen may always upon such solemn Occasions wear Scarlet Serge Gowns all made after one Form or Fashion, such as shall be thought most convenient for that hot Country, by the said Mayor and Aldermen or the greater Part of them which shall be present at any Meeting for that Purpose; and that all the Burgesses now nominated, or selected in Manner and Form hereafter to be nomiuated, or elected in Manner and Form hereafter mentioned, shall and may upon such solemn Occasions wear White Pelong or other White Silk Gowns after one Form and Fashion, to be agreed as aforesaid by the said Mayor and Aldermen, or the major Part of them that shall be present at any such Meeting with the Approbation of Our General of India or of Our President of *Fort St George*.

So the Mayor was preceded by a brace of silver-gilt maces; he and the Aldermen wore scarlet serge gowns and the Burgesses appeared in white silk gowns. But this was not all, for, "And We The said Governor and Company for Us and Our Successors do give, grant, and concede to the said Major, Aldermen and Burgesses and their Successors, that the said Major and Aldermen shall have and for ever enjoy the Honour and Privilege of wearing Rundelloes, and Kettysols borne over them when they are any of them walk or ride abroad on their necessary Occasions at all Times within the Limits of the said Corporation, and that when the said Mayor and Aldermen go to their Guild Hall and Court House, or upon any other solemn Occasion they may ride on Horseback in the same Order as is used by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, having their Horses decently furnished with Saddles, Bridles, and other Trimmings after one Form and manner as shall be devised and directed by Our President and Council of *Fort St. George*."

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already ackowledged	5,172	7	6
Mr. R. T. Turnbull	73	4	7
Mr. Gilbert Beith	73	4	6
Mr. John A. Beith	73	4	6
Mr. H. M. Matheson	72	2	10
Mr. W. Mackinnon, C.I.E.	144	5	8
Mrs. J. E. Matheson	72	2	10
Mrs. J. M. Hall	66	6	7
Total...	5,747	7	0

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it that the malady is relieved completely and permanently. 17

PROGRESS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 6.

The ceremony of opening the New Lakshmi-Narayan Library at Dewas was performed by H. H. Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Pawar, Raja of Dewas, junior branch, on the 1st inst. It was Dhanatrayodoshi or the beginning of the Dipavali Holidays, being one of the most auspicious days in the Hindu calendar. Great enthusiasm prevailed, as the Library building is, perhaps, the first public work here raised by popular contributions supplemented by the State. An additional interest was derived from the fact that his Highness intended to avail himself of this opportunity to confer on the citizens of Dewas a *sanad* granting Municipal rights. The name Lakshmi Narayan is given to the new building in honour of the generous and enlightened patron, H. H. Narayan Row Pawar, and his beloved consort, Lakshmi Bai Saheb. The building was decorated with festoons and arches of ashokas and mangoe leaves. A guard-of-honour was present on the occasion, and the Maharaja's band was also in attendance. His Highness entered the Library hall accompanied by the Guru Maharaj, his brother Prince Jivaji Rao, Rao Saheb Pawar, and his nephew the young Prince Malhar Rao Baba Saheb. When his Highness had taken his seat, two boys of the High School, representing Saraswati—the Goddess of Learning—and Nagardevata—the Guardian Deity of the Town—welcomed and thanked his Highness in Sanskrit for the interest he showed in educational and municipal matters. This gave a classical appearance to the whole scene. Other young striplings of the Vernacular Schools did similar honours in Marathi. When the Secretary had read his report, Rao Bahadur N. J. Kirtane, the minister of the junior branch, asked his Highness to declare the building open. His Highness then rose and delivered a speech in Marathi, the substance of which is as follows:—

Guru Maharaj, Rao Saheb Maharaj, and Gentlemen,—It is with no ordinary pleasure that I rise to do the pleasant duty which you have requested me to do. It was only eleven months ago that I, at your kind request, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building, and it cannot but be gratifying to me to be able to open it to-day for general use within such a short time. I have to thank you for the honour you have done me, and for the earnestness and zeal with which you co-operate with me in opening works of public utility. My former tutor and present minister, the Rao Bahadur, referred to an earlier attempt to establish a library here during my minority. I think education had not then made sufficient progress, and the time was not ripe for such a movement. The Secretary referred to some adverse newspaper criticism in connection with the present institution in its earlier stages. Such criticism ought rather to be welcomed, as it only stimulates the willing workers to work with greater care and vigour. The Maharatta sage, Tukaram, well says that the critic's house should be in one's neighbourhood. I am glad to say that to-day's proceedings have belied that criticism. Education has now made considerable advance here. I was much delighted to find the other day some children in the street reciting their lessons while playing. This shows how they enjoy what they learn in school. The institution of the library cultivates unanimity of sentiments and regard for public opinion. I especially notice this advantage as it indirectly helps the administration by rooting out the seeds of dissension. I can mention it with pride that there are no factions in my Durbar. Before doing the duty entrusted to me I feel bound to express my hearty thanks to my brothers, H. H. the Maharajah of Dhar and Prince Jiwaji Rao Saheb Pawar for the lively interest they have evinced in this favourite institution of mine. With these remarks I declare the building open.

In conferring upon the people the privilege of Municipal self-government, his Highness spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I have another pleasant duty to perform. You remember, that on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of this building, I conferred on the citizens of Dewas some powers with regard to the management of Municipal affairs, and no occasion can be better fitted than this for granting to them a *sanad* or charter, definitely setting forth their rights and privilges. I hand over, with great pleasure, this *sanad* to the President of the Municipality, as their representative. It will be seen that the State contribution for the municipality is trebled. It therefore now rests with the people to use their advantages well, and remove their Municipal inconveniences themselves.

His Highness then thanked the promoters of the library, and concluded amid loud cheers.

His Highness's brother, Prince Jewaji Rao Pawar, who is very popular with all people here, then rose and thanked all those who deserved thanks, especially mentioning the names of the Maharaja of Dhar, Guru Maharaja, Rao Saheb V. K. Kunte, the Superintendent of the senior branch, for their substantial interest in the library, and lastly, the State Engineer, Mr. Madhavrao Kanhere, for his promptness and economy in the execution of the work. He then pointed out in a practical manner the benefits to be derived from such an institution as the library, and advised all those who kept aloof to avail themselves of the advantages placed at their disposal.

Rao Saheb Kunte then concluded the proceedings with a short but instructive speech. He said:—

He considered himself especially fortunate as the pleasant duty of thanking his Highness for good works done generally fell to his lot. After enumerating several works of public utility inaugurated by His Highness, he pointed out some pressing wants of the town, such as the defective supply of water and the want of a dharmasala. He added that it was the good fortune of but few to be princes and of fewer still to be good princes; that the names of the good princes alone are handed down from generation to generation, while those of the indifferent princes are with difficulty ascertained from the uncertain records of country *bhats*; that it was most gratifying to be able to compliment his Highness on his past good deeds, and to anticipate from him a richer harvest of good deeds in future. The first fifty years of man's life he added might be regarded as the time in which he is most capable of performing good works, and considering that His Highness had just reached the middle of that period and bearing in mind the noble instincts of His Highness, he was justified in his expectations.

Mr. Kunte then drew the attention of the promoters of the library to the increased responsibility that has devolved on their shoulders, and handed over to the secretary some books presented to the library by himself and Mr. K. K. Lele, the Superintendent of State Education, Dewas.

When Rao Saheb Kunte had resumed his seat, dresses of honour were presented from the library fund to the Engineer and his principal subordinates. But the Engineer, with becoming courtesy, returned the dress to the library as an humble donation on his part, adding that he did not feel justified in accepting a reward for his own exertions, when there were others who had exerted themselves equally in the furtherance of the interests of the library.

The usual distribution of *attar* and *pan* concluded the proceedings.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Rustomji Ruttonjee, a Parsee corpse-bearer, attempted to murder his wife, Cooverbai, in Barber Lane, behind Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. Rustomjee entertained suspicions of his wife's infidelity and he suspected her of having given him something to drink on two or three occasions in prosecution of an intrigue with another man. On Wednesday last he purchased a large knife. Yesterday afternoon, he went to the house of a Parsee where she had been to do some work, and while taking her to his house, in Hunnuman Lane, he drew out the knife and stabbed her in the street, inflicting five serious wounds in the back, chest, shoulder, and head. There was a crowd of Parsees in the street, but no one attempted to rescue the woman. Rustomjee broke the knife inflicting the wounds in the head, and he went to the police station and gave himself up to Inspector Gray. The woman, in an unconscious state, was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where her dying declaration was taken down later on by Mr. Hamilton.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Gun Agents, Bombay.

PAROCHIAL GUILDS FESTIVAL.

A festival of the Parochial Guilds was held in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on Wednesday. The Guilds connected with the Cathedral, six in number, were well represented, as were a like number from St. Peter's Parish, Mazagon. The procession, consisting of the Cathedral and Mazagon choirs, headed by the cross-bearer and followed by the vespers, the clergy and Archdeacon, and associates of the various Guilds carrying their proper banners, and all singing the grand plain, song, Hymn 440 A. and M., was very striking as it moved slowly from the west door up the south aisle across to and down the north aisle, and finally up the nave. The Cathedral was fairly filled by an attentive congregation. The service was sung by the Rev. F. N. Hill, the 1st lesson was read by the Rev. W. Page, and the 2nd lesson by the Archdeacon of Bombay. The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Goldwyer-Lewis, who took as his text Gal. vi. v. 2., and endeavoured to show that the fact of our brotherhood in Christ makes mutual help an universal Christian duty, and that the recognition of this duty is the *raison d'être* of Guilds. The preacher pointed out the difference between Christian socialism and the Communism of revolutionists and so-called socialists of the present day. The men in these Guilds are banded together to preserve the Faith once delivered to the Saints against the attacks of infidelity and secularism. The women's special sphere of work consists in rendering sympathetic help to others in sorrow. Men and women should join in a grand effort to lift the burden of poverty from the shoulders of the poor.

The *Nunc Dimittis* was sung as a recessional, fitly bringing to a close one of the most impressive services ever held in St. Thomas's Cathedral.

SHOULD PARSEES JOIN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has condemned the National Congress as one leading to most disastrous consequences the question suggests itself to us whether we Parsees should join this particular political movement.

I was lately reading the Hon. Mr. B. Tyebji's version of the objects and motives for the institution of the National Congress; and it did not seem to be fraught with danger to the country for whose "political freedom," it now seems, it is the intention of the National Congress to agitate. The startling revelations, now so prominently and boldly set forward by the Lieut.-Governor, ought to make us Parsees consider our position. The question is: What is it that the National Congress wants over and above what our Provincial Associations want and can obtain? What have we Parsees to complain of under the present benign rule? Have any of our rights, our freedom, been taken away from us? Are we in any danger in some near or distant future? Are we any the worse for our present status under the British Rule? Considering the smallness of our community, have we not attained to an advancement,—moral, intellectual, social, and political—which we would never have gained, had we continued to remain under the domain of an Indian Rajah or Nawab? What then is it that we want to gain by going to the National Congress? Have we not our individual associations, through which we can approach Government for our rights and liberties?

There is the Sarvajanik Sabha of the Deccan, the Sindh Sabha of Sindh, and the East Indian Association with its representatives near the pillars of the State. Are these associations insufficient in number or inadequate to cope with all the questions that the Congress has undertaken to discuss?

Each province of India appears to have a very distinct nation of its own as it were, as each of the three component parts of Great Britain is; the wants of one province may not be the wants of another, by reason of its population being so much different in education, and in social and moral attainments: what the Congress asks for India, as a whole, may not suit its component parts.

The question then is: can we (Indians) not deal with each question as it comes before us, or suggests itself to us, and take the needful steps to obtain our end? Why then, I ask, agitate the hearts of people who can never unite owing to diversity of race, creed, religion, and sentiments. Oil is just being thrown over the troubled waters excited by the Ilbert Bill, the gains from which, it must be admitted, have been most incommensurate with what we have lost in the matter of race feeling. With such recent heart burnings, what good will the National Congress lead to? It will stir up and agitate a heterogeneous nation once more.

Have not the various Public Commissions already done a good deal towards obtaining what we have been asking for? Has Government refused us any reasonable concessions, rights, or privileges, in so far as they were deemed consistent with the present status, educational and moral, of the Indian nations? Considering the smallness of the Parsee community, we have far our part gained under the British sway more than we would have, for centuries to come, had we continued to remain elsewhere and let us be content. Let those coveting for more fight their own battle.

Parsees are now being identified as a race of its own, with an intellectual status of its own, with a social advancement of its own, as a community that has attained a freedom they would never have dreamt of obtaining under another Government. Why, then, should we Parsees embroil ourselves in what had best be left to others. Of course, I do not apply any remarks or views to Parsee editors of newspapers. I do not look upon them as organs of our community, they should be considered as organs of and representing the views and wishes of their readers. Albeit, even Parsee editors can do a great deal towards moderating the aspirations of the congressionists and lessen the bitterness that must ensue from an agitation like that of the National Congress.

Let me not be accused of trying to curry favour with Government. I, too, as a Government servant, have a good deal to obtain from my employers in the way of redress of grievances; but there are ways and means for it; and which redress one cannot gain by rushing into congresses and political demonstrations. Let my Parsee brethren take heed and keep aloof. It is an ill-wind that will do none of us any good!

Perhaps, it will be asked why is then Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji devoting his energies to a cause that does not appertain to his community? In my humble opinion, he is lost to us Parsees, but is a gain to the country. But, then, again his sober earnestness carries with it the justness of his demands. Where is the guarantee that every congressionist will be a Dadabhoy Naoroji? Where is the guarantee against mischief that will, sooner or later, arise out of this political embryo. The following words of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieut.-Governor, seem prophetic, and I cannot help quoting them here. He says:—"It seems to me probable that the attacks which it [the Congress] has invited by overspreading its natural borders will discredit much, which otherwise might have been useful, and that the aggressive tone which its organs adopt may rather hinder than assist Government when the hour for action may seem to it to have come." There is yet a great deal to do for improvement of the social status of the various provinces of this country; and it seems India can never attain to that political freedom which it is one of the chief aims of the Congress to attain, unless the social status of its people is considerably improved, in order to prepare them for political freedom.

Social improvement must precede political rights: and, mark the opposition so strenuously offered even by the most educated of Hindoos (to wit the Hon. Mr. Vishwanath Mandlik) to the movement lately set on foot by Mr. Malabari, in regard to Hindoo widow and infant marriage. Such an opposition is an indication as to how far the nations of India are prepared to profit by full political rights. Your leader, of to-day's date, in regard to the treatment by the Prayaschit of the Baroda medical officer thoroughly expresses the truth.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. MURZBAN,

(Of State Railways.)

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Nov. 8.—The pressure has changed irregularly and generally by small amounts. It is relatively high in Assam and over the Central Districts of Northern India, and relatively low on both coasts of the Peninsula. The winds are light, and rather variable with calms in Upper India. The temperature has risen in Madras and Lower Bengal generally; fallen elsewhere. The sky is rather cloudy except in North-Western India. Showers have fallen over the Peninsula.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN AND MR. HUME.

The *Pioneer*, which has been honoured with copies of the correspondence of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Mr. A. O. Hume on the subject of the Indian Congress, devotes twenty-four-and-a-half columns of its space to their re-production. Sir Auckland's protest against the Congress movement occupies seven solid columns, but considering that this includes copious quotations from pamphlets under criticism, the length does not seem unreasonable. However, having perused Sir Auckland's letter, the reader is in fairness bound carefully to go through Mr. Hume's reply, a task by no means easy since it occupies not less than seventeen-and-a-half columns. In our Wednesday's issue we published a telegraphic summary of the documents, giving up to it something like a column and a half of our space, quite sufficient for ordinary purposes, but since the subject is of increasing interest it may be well to make a few extracts.

Before entering upon the subject, Sir Auckland asserts that both, he and Sir Syed Ahmed, have been misrepresented, and that it is as absolutely impossible for Sir Syed to have made any such statements as were attributed to him by Mr. Hume's informants, as that he (Sir Auckland) should have taken up the irreconcilable *role* which in the same quarter has been assigned to him. In dealing with the remarks relative to the demand for increased representation on the Legislative Councils, Sir Auckland writes:—

My own experience of the native members of the Legislative Council is that while they are apathetic so long as questions are under discussion in which they feel no immediate concern, so soon as they think their interests are at stake, they stand to their guns like men. What their attitude would be if, on some great political question, they found themselves in opposition to the Government, neither you nor I can say. But it is only just to them to assume that, if they attached importance to such a question, they would act in conformity with our past experience of them.

Then Sir Auckland proceeds to deal with the second pamphlet in which the Government of India is described as a despotic Government. Here is a cutting from the brochure in question:—

"*Maulvi Farid-ud-din*: Ah! Rambaksh, the *Chota Sahib* may think you cattle, but you are wiser than he was. For this evil *dastur*, which is ruining you and your neighbours and village, is the 'Despotic' (*khas mukhtiar dastur*). And when rulers govern their subjects in this same way, we call theirs a 'Despotic' Government, and 'Despotic' Governments always ruin the countries in which they are carried on for long. They may be necessary in the infancy of a nation; they become crimes when it grows up. Now you have a practical knowledge of both systems; you see how Shamshpur is prospering under a 'Constitutional' system, and you know only too thoroughly what Kambakhtpur is coming to under the 'Despotic' system, and pray have you any doubts as to which of these two are best?

"*Rambaksh* (*after some consideration*): Well, there is our good Queen-Empress; she never comes here certainly, and we never see her; and I hear the people in Hakikatabad sent her a petition last year, and they do say nearly a lakh of people signed it, but she never took any notice of it. But they say she is so busy there over in Vallayat (England), and has so many countries elsewhere belonging to her, that she has no time to attend to us Indians. And when I come to think of it—may God long preserve her, but I don't know that it does signify much, to *us who* sits upon the Gaddi (Throne) over there in Vallayat—I must say that this is all rather like Raja Harbansrai's *dastur*. Certainly, I never heard that she consulted any of us Indians on any point, and as to *gaonkurch* (village expenses), well I have heard in Hakikatabad what krores and krores of money are every year spent by the *sahib log* (Europeans) and without consulting any one! No! this is not at all like the Shamshpur *dastur*.

Maulvi Farid-ud-din: And then look at all the *Naibs* and *Gomashtahs* she sends. Are they not like Raja Harbansrai's? Very respectable men, no doubt; they don't take bribes, they don't, certainly, try to injure us, but what do they know of us and our real wants? Don't they pooh-pooh our old customs, and *kar ki anad* (each who comes) insist on introducing some new-fangled device for improving the condition of the country which, not unfrequently ends in doing it harm? Do they consult us? Do they ever *really* talk over *anything* with us? Do they take care to see that we approve, agree to everything, nay, to *anything* they see fit to do? Is it not with them as with your Kambakhtpur Naibs? What do you know, you cattle-folk? Hold your tongues. Do this. Don't do this." Is this like the Constitutional management of Shamshpur, or like the 'Despotic' of Kambakhtpur?

"*Rambaksh*: Ah, Maulvi Saheb, you are a learned man, but I see now what you mean, and I suppose our Government is what you call a 'Despotic' one, and that, perhaps, is why the whole country now is discontended (it never was so when I was a boy), and why everything seems, from all I hear, to be going wrong and why the Government *jama* is always being raised and with it our rents, and new taxes are imposed and. * * *

"*Maulvi Farid-ud-din*: Yes, certainly, our Government is a 'Despotic' one, and a 'Despotic' Government is always, when long continued, bad for every country, and we in our country are suffering in a hundred ways on this every account. But don't think I am speaking evil of our Governors, for I know many of them personally, and know that, as a rule, they are good and well-meaning men—men, in many matters, far more highly educated than the best of us. It is not the officers, it is not the members of Government, or the Lieutenant-Governors or Viceroys, that I find fault with. I have the foolish fault-finding spirit in which some of our news-papers abuse and wrongly attribute b

the Congress movement and embodies lessons that all may profit by. I will not now waste your time by discussing the part taken by Sir Syed Ahmed in this Congress question. By me, as by you, he was long esteemed and respected as a friend; it is now close upon 30 years since I first learnt to value and believe in him. But I regret to say that facts, in connection with his recent action, have come to my notice which preclude my retaining any faith in his veracity except on the hypothesis, which I gladly accept, that age has dimmed his once clear faculties and that he is no longer altogether responsible for much that he says and does where the Congress is concerned.

In the course of his letter, Mr. Hume makes a number of humorous, if somewhat uncomplimentary, remarks. In one place he says :-

There are no two hostile camps at this moment. The whole culture and intelligence of the country, excluding an inappreciable fraction, are favourable to the Congress: as a native gentleman of high position and education said to me the other day—"How can any Indian avoid being in heart favourourable to the Congress? Is there one who does not know that it is for the good of the country?" But no doubt there is a tiny knot of Anglo-Indians, mostly officials, whose organs, the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and *Civil and Military Gazette*, are; a few Indian fossils, honest, but wanting in understanding; a few men who in their hearts hate British rule or are secretly in the employ of England's enemies, and a considerable number (though utterly insignificant when compared with the total population) of time-servers, men not really in their hearts opposed to the Congress, but who have taken up the work of opposition to it because it has seemed to them that this will "pay." They are very noisy and very active, and they send wonderful telegrams of their exploits to their patron the *Pioneer*, but they are really insignificant in number and devoid of influence with their countrymen.

Criticising his opponents further, Mr. Hume writes as follows of the Maharaja of Benares :-

Just look a little around you. Take the poor old Maharaja of Benares, who has been lately put forward to oppose the Congress. You know the dear old man as well as I do; neither you nor any honest English gentleman who does know him will pretend that he has the mental capacity to think out the simplest question for himself—intellectually he is an absolute cypher—kind and courteous but absolutely unable to form any opinion for himself on any earthly subject. Of course the speech attributed to him was put into his mouth by his factotum and general manager, Raja Siva Prasad. And who is this gentleman? A member of the old amla class, formerly a subordinate in Government employ for many years, having got the measure of the poor old Maharaja's foot, the real "malik" of the vast Benares domains—as such gifted with most agreeable manners and a keen eye to his own advancement, and as the virtual dispenser of the Maharaja's princely hospitality to European officials and globe trotters, he has become a titular Raja and has acquired a certain status amongst Europeans. But what native gentleman, from Calcutta to Peshawar, has one iota of respect for him?

Here are two other specimens :-

Take the so-called Raja of Bhinga; does not the whole country know him? A gentleman who has succeeded in getting the personal title of Raja; who is no more Raja of Bhinga than I am; a gentleman vastly anxious to become a person of note, who got some one to write an ostentatious "history of his family and house," gorgeously got up, which he presented to all high officials, and who, unable to write a single page of really good English, gets some one to write for him letters to the *Times* which he signs (but which, unless well coached up in before hand, I would challenge him to translate accurately into his own vernacular), and who has been pestering editors of papers, it is understood, to write him up for a seat in a Council. Now is a there a single independent Indian who attaches the smallest weight to anything this gentleman says or gets other people to say for him? Take Munshi Naval Kishore; I would not be hard on him, for there are, as he explained to me, excuses for him, and his position is peculiar. But what was his character in native society before the Congress? Did any natives believe in him, trust him, respect him? How did even the *Pioneer* then characterize him?

Mr. Hume denies that he ever compared the Congress to the infant Hercules. He says :-

Pardon me, I compared it to the handful of leaven hid in many bushels of meal: all I said about the infant Hercules was that you could no more expect from our Congress at the present day, the great work at which it ultimately aims, than you could have looked for, from Hercules in his infancy, those mighty deeds which glorified his manhood. But your intuition has not failed you—our Congress, though in its infancy, is destined to be a Hercules, and true to its prototype, it now, in its infancy, aims only at reforming the internal administration, the nation's domestic affairs, though doubtless as the years roll on and the reformed and expanded Legislatures it contends for, broaden into Parliaments it will, in its maturity, cleanse and thoroughly purge the Augean stable of our Foreign Policy. But why need you or I trouble ourselves about things that can no more possibly concern us than the next transit of Venus?

Thus Mr. Hume concludes :-

Anveste, though I have been compelled to set forth what I believe to be the truth as to the present position of affairs in India, and have thus necessarily traversed some of your leading statements, I should be indeed ungrateful if I did not realize and acknowledge the courtesy and the fairness (your knowledge of the facts being what it is) which characterize your letter; if I did not prominently avow that I believe you, and always have believed you, from the bottom of my heart, utterly "incapable of persecuting any man who differs from you in opinion"; nay, from first to last I have pressed upon all friends, and specially in Lucknow, that the officials, who under colour of giving effect to your wishes, have been practically persecuting the Congress party, were mistaken in your character—and if I did not acknowledge that all you say about the necessity of moderation and non-aggressiveness (so far as truth admits) in our statements, is wise, kindly and deserving all our attention, with these sole provisos, that battles cannot be all rosewater and kisses, and that if your adversaries however inferior they may be in numbers and character, not only persist in hitting hard, but also in hitting below the belt, you must, just sometime, in self-defence, let them, too, have it straight from the shoulder.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th November, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·819
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind.*	ESE, E, SW, ENE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	201
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	0·87
" " year	57·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ACCOUNTS from Buda Pesth say that the Prince of Wales during his stay in the land of the Magyars evinced his appreciation of Hungarian gipsy music, and that the Zigeuners followed him about, and, whenever they had a chance, entertained their Royal patron with their melodious though savage strains. The gipsies are convinced they have found in the English Crown Prince a protector and a friend, and that if they choose to emigrate to England all sorts of good fortune is in store for them. In Hungary gipsy music issues fortnightly from almost every tavern, cafe, and restaurant. Archduke Joseph, the son of the last Palatine of Hungary, has not only studied the gipsy language, but is versed in their folk lore, and has brought out a gipsy grammar. He is indefatigable in his researches into the mysteries of their origin, and into their no less mysterious manners and customs. Until a few years ago every Magyar magnate had a gipsy band all his own, that colonized the outskirts of his village, and was consequently within call.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th November 1888 are published in the *Government Gazette* :-

Karachi.—River Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 9 inches against 6 feet 8 inches same date last year. Harvesting progressing. Agricultural stock good. Corps in Kotri damaged by hot winds.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowings progressing. No other change.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops continues; preparations for rabi cultivation commenced; kharif crops damaged by drought and rats; probable out turn 12 annas. Pasturage prospects bad, owing to want of rain. Agricultural stock fair, but fodder insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings continue on Begari water. Young crops promise well.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi sowing finished in Dhandhuka and in progress in other talukas. No change in other respects.

Panch Mahals.—Weather cloudy, cold in the morning. No sign of rain. Prices stationary.

Kaira.—Kharif harvesting almost completed; wheat sowing commenced in Matar Taluka; land for rabi sowing is being prepared in Mehmadabad, Nadiad, and Borsad Talukas. Scarcity of fodder in Matar, Mehmadabad, and Thasra Talukhas. Bajri 25½, wheat 19, and rice 17 pounds. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—The great heat and absence of dews during the last few days have proved very trying to crops of all kinds, but cotton still continues on the whole healthy. No rain during week: heavy clouds have gathered and dispersed without even a shower. Slight cholera in Vagra Taluka; public health otherwise good.

Surat.—Rain in 3 talukas; maximum in Chikhili 1 inch 4 cents; minimum in Chorasi 4 cents. Rain much wanted for standing kharif and for sowing rabi the rain will hold cotton and jowari crops in Chikhli and Valod; reaping of rice and bajri nearly over. Prices almost stationary, Agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain at Amalner 1 inch, Dhaligaon 1 inch and 26 cents, Shirpur 76 cents, Parola 73 cents, Bhadgaon 26 cents, and Yaval 15 cents; more rain wanted throughout the district. Weather warm and cloudy. Reaping of jowari and picking of cotton continues. Fodder very scarce; cattle are being sent to the Satpudas. Fever in Dhulia, Pimpalner, Shahada, and Savda.

Nasik.—Slight rain in all talukas except Peint: maximum 86 cents in Baglan, minimum 7 cents in Sinnar and Dindori. Kharif harvest going on; later kharif much benefited by the rain; rabi sowing completed in some talukas, going on in others, and in a few places still postponed for want of rain; rabi generally benefited, but more rain wanted urgently everywhere. Fodder scarce in the five eastern talukas, and cattle in Nandgaon, Yeola, Malegaon, and parts of Baglan mostly removed to other talukas; what are left are in bad condition.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 4th to 6; total of week 77 cents, total to date 57 inches 43 cents, being 13 inches and 22 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 4° to 5° warm till 4th; afterwards fell to 2° warm on 6th. Vapour in air very excessive, except on 1st, when it was normal. Wind normal till 3rd, afterwards more southerly than usual. Thunder and lightning from 4th to 6th.

Thana.—Rain 51 cents, total 81 Inches 17 cents. Severe thunder-storms accompanied with rain and lightning on Saturday and Monday nights have caused slight damage to grass and crops out and exposed to the sun; reaping in progress. Cholera lingering in one taluka; cases 7, fatal 6. Agricultural stock good. Want of fodder in Taluka Karjat. Second sort rice 20 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 5th November 1888.)—Rain. 56 cents, total 73 inches 88 cents. Public health good. Weather stormy. Reaping operations continue. Rice, second sort, 22 5-8 pounds; tur dal, second sort, 18 7-8 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—2 inches and 50 cents in Khed and slight rain throughout other talukas. Reaping operations continue. Prospects of fodder bad. Fever, diarrhœa, and small-pox in three and cattle-disease in four talukas.

Poona.—Rain moderate all over the Collectorate during the week; more has fallen since in places; more still will be required in some talukas. All rabi crops greatly improved everywhere and their sowing facilitated; kharif harvesting nearly over in almost all the talukas. Agricultural stock good. Slight cholera only in a few talukas. Bajri 26 and jowari 30 pounds in the district, and bajri 23 and jowari 25 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram in progress; cotton plants damaged by caterpillars in some villages under Porbandar, Junagnd, and Jetpur. Agricultural stock poor, owing to scarcity of fodder,

Wadhwan.—cloudy. Water and fodder scarcity. Cotton prospects, Dhrangadra 2 and Limbdi 8 annas. Wheat and gram being sown in some parts.

Baroda—Health fair, but fever continues. Sowing of tobacco in Petlad and Shiva Mahals coutinues; Rabi sowing begun everywhere; other Kharif crops withered. Scarcity of water felt everywhere: wells have sunk low. Condition of cotton poor. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder scarce. Prices bajri 20, wheat 17, and rice 13 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain during week throughout Deccan and Southern Maratta Country and in parts of Surat and Konkan; beneficial to cotton and jowari in Surat and to standing crops in Nasik, Poona, and Sholapur. More rain generally wanted, urgently in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Cotton damaged by caterpillars in parts of Kathiawar. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Probable out-turn of early crops in Hyderabad 12 annas, and of cotton in parts of Kathiawar from 2 to 8 annas. Cotton in Baroda poor, in Broach on the whole healthy. Fodder scarce in three talukas of Kaira, five of Nasik, one of Thana, north-east talukas of Belgaum, and in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock suffering in parts of Nasik, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Scarcity of drinking water felt in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda.

Ahmednagar.—Prospects pretty fair. More rain needed; weather threatening. Grazing improving. Bajri 30 and jowari 25 pounds. Average rainfall 51 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain in portions of all talukas maximum 55 cents at Karmala, minimum 5 cents at Sholapur, more rain required in all talukas. Rabi crops benefited by the rain wherever it has fallen. Weather warm and cloudy. The prospects of Sangola, which is principally akharif taluka, are reported to be unfavourable. Agricultural stock fair; fodder scare.

Satara.—Rain in nine talukas from 6 to 83 cents; more wanted, chiefly in Khanapur, Man, and Patan; Kharif reaping and rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain Muddebihal 17, Bijapur 78, Badami 36, and Hungund 35 cents; heavy rain has since fallen where most wanted. Bajri harvest continues. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 12 cents, total 45 inches 22 cents. Kharif crops have suffered to some extent from insufficient rain throughout the district, except to south-west; rabi sowing continues, except in Parasgad, where less land has been sown for want of moisture; reaping of rice in progress. Agricultural stock good, except to north-east where fodder is scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain general, but insufficient, varying from 1 inch 50 cents at Rahebennur to 26 cents at Kod; average for week 69 cents; total 30 inches 9 cents: more rain wanted throughout the district and especially at Mundargi. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops in progress. Cholera cases 359, deaths 186.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout district; Kanara 78 cents, total 129 inches 42 cents. Rice harvest in progress. Forage prospects improved in some places from late rain. Slight fever in two talukas, and cattle-disease in one. Weather cloudy.

IT is announced that instead of the District Superintendent of Police of Khandesh being also Assistant Political Agent, H. E. the Governor has directed that in future the Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Division of Khandesh shall be *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent. Mr. S. N. Fraser, C S., Assistant Collector in charge of the Western Division of Khandesh has accordingly been appointed.

MR. W. S. HOWARD, M.I.C.E., is to act as Chief Engineer, S. D.; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., Executive Engineer of Belgaum and Kolhapur; Mr. E. Pinhey, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri and Kolaba; and Mr. W. C. Hughes, M.I.C.E., as Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

A NOTIFICATION has been published by the Government of India to the effect that from the present month the rate of postage from any place in British India to any of the British Australian colonies will be five annas per half ounce; any fraction of half an ounce being reckoned as a full half ounce.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

LITERARY HONOURS.

THE suddenly awakened desire of M. Emile Zola to be elected a member of the Academie Francaise ought to be the means of obtaining an authoritative judgment upon the legitimacy of realism in art, says the *Globe* :-

We say ought, it proceeds, because it is by no means certain that such will be the case. No one who possesses even a cursory acquaintance with the history of the Academy needed the sarcasm of M. Daudet to understand that its decisions depend quite as much on the inner working of prejudice and favouritism, as upon real worth. A parallel case to M. Zola's is to be found in the well-known contest between Boileau and La Fontaine. On that occasion the minority, who objected to the immodesty of some of the writings of the celebrated eulogist of the happiness "de dormir et de rien faire" were undoubtedly right. The penitential haircloth found on him after death, as well as the pious occupation of his latter days, show that, like our own Chaucer, he at the end felt not a little remorse at having made the charming, naughty licentiousness of the "Decameron" and "Les Cent Nouvelles," and the worser portions of Amadis and Rabelais still more charming, and therefore more hurtful, by the fresh and witty graces he lent the graceless *contes*. But Boileau-Despreaux was rejected and La Fontaine chosen, not because the majority approved his transgression of the line of decency, but simply because he had Court favour. M. Zola's literary standing has more than a superficial resemblance to that of La Fontaine, though his activity has found a different field. He has done good works, and even the fruits of what Mr. Louis Stevenson has not inaptly called his "erotic madness" bear traces of power and study which no imitator has been able to reproduce, nor even those who shrink as little as he does from dabbling in filth.

ZOLA AND VOLTAIRE.

In reality, it would be a new policy for the Academy to refuse admission to a writer because of his uncleanness. Voltaire, for instance, though he was twice rejected, ultimately found his way into the charmed circle, and not even M. Zola has bathed more freely in the gutter than Voltaire. Mr. John Morley, perhaps his ablest apologist, did not go beyond the truth in admitting that if Voltaire is less dirty than some of his German contemporaries, it was because of the impossibility of being more so. Paul Scarron never was a member, but there were more objections to the husband of Madame de Maintenon than his profligacy in spite of his boast when he married her. "The names of the wives of kings die with them, but the name of Scarron's wife shall live for ever." Curious enough, though this prophecy is being in a fair way to be fulfilled, it is not even as the *veuve* Scarron her name lives, but for quite other reasons. That, however, is by the way; what we meant to point out was that the reckless, witty, clever poet, after the wild freak that lost him the use of his legs, could only at best have been a corresponding member of the Academy. Though his being a *boiteux* and much else which Voltaire has described did not prevent his taking to himself a blushing, beautiful bride of sixteen—for that was Mdlle. D'Aubigne's age when they were married—it was a decided obstacle to his becoming one of the Forty.

MUMMERS.

What the Immortals have always regarded as the greatest objection to a candidate is a sentiment which ought to endear their memories to Mr. George Moore and Mr. Harry Quilter, *viz.*, an invincible dislike to "mummers." And this, perhaps, is the most damaging charge one can bring against them, for it led to that train of events which is commemorated by the inscription below the bust of Moliere in their hall of meeting—"Rein ne manque a sa gloire: il manquait a lo notre." Stoning the prophets is such an everyday occurrence with the world at large that it has ceased to excite surprise. Indeed, when the literary man remembers the abject poverty of Ben Johnson, the straitened means of of Milton, Burns tortured on his death-bed for the want of a ten-pound note, Fergusson's death on a straw pallet in a common madhouse; to say nothing of the more ordinary poverty of Defoe and Smollet, of De Quincey and Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, and a hundred others he is almost inclined to address himself exclusively to the few, and to regard an immediate popularity as a proof of there being a screw loose somewhere. But in France the few proved themselves no wiser than the multitude and rejected their greatest national poet, the only one, in fact, who holds a sure place among the few great names of the world, because he came to them in sock and baskin. The circumstances, apart from anything else, has a historical value, when taken in conjunction with the facts that actors, such as Alexander Duval and Picard, had to discontinue their appearance before the footlights before election, as showing that in France, as in England, the art of the player was long held in no higher estimation than it was when Roscius, the friend of Cicero, could not on account of his calling be admitted to the Roman Senate.

AN APPEAL TO POSTERITY.

On the other hand the literary men would forfeit the distinction of being the most capricious of mortals if innumerable instances could not be cited of those who refused the proffered honour, some for one reason, some for another. It is frequently difficult enough to decipher the reasons. When Carlyle refused the title offered him by Lord Beaconsfield he hinted privately as his reason that in too many instances such distinctions like kissing go by favour; he accepted that offered from Germany on the ground that it was really as well as by name an order of merit. M. Arnauld d'Audilly put forward no such exalted motive for refusing the offer to become a member of the French Academy; a proceeding that caused so much annoyance as to evoke a regulation that henceforth the distinction was to be offered to no man who did not apply for it, a decree of no longer continuance. Le Sage, perhaps the wisest and most genial of all the man of letters produced by France, regarded the distinction out of the corner of his eye with amused contempt, or, if that is too harsh a word, with the not unkindly smile of satire, which we can easily imagine our own Fielding bestowing upon it, and Beranger, the Burns of France, refused to come within the portals. It is as well that it was so, for without underrating the service of the Academy to letters, it may frankly be said that it is not infallible, and it is proper that the rejected ones should be left with the consolation that, though they may be neither read nor honoured in the present, the surer voices of the future may reverse the verdict. More than to any other artist is there a court of appeal for the writer. Posterity is his Cæsar, and though in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, posterity will never take the trouble to hear the cause, yet the belief that it will be otherwise may well be reckoned on to soothe and tranquilise an otherwise troubled pillow.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

MR. BAXTER, Coroner, held an inquest on the 13th ultimo at the Poplar Town Hall, into the circumstances attending the death of Sidney William Goobey, aged eleven months, the son of parents living at Stebondale-street, Poplar.—Elizabeth Goobey, the mother, stated that she belonged to a sect known as the Peculiar People. The deceased had been ill from birth, but during the past nine days it had been worse. It suffered from sickness, and latterly convulsions. During the last six hours of its life it was convulsed, but no doctors was called in, as she did not believe that any doctor could do them good.—The Coroner: You rely on the Lord to do everything, don't you?—Witness: Yes, sir. I have had twelve children, and eight of them died before reaching the age of three years.—The Coroner: Would your religion prevent you from giving the child a warm bath when it was convulsed?—Witness: No, Sir; we believe in warm water and flannels, and nothing else.—The Coroner: You won't believe that anything will do you good but the Lord?—Witness: No, I have proved that the Lord heals us.—Elizabeth Bell, also a member of the same persuasion, stated that they gave the child nourishment, but it died on Tuesday afternoon. She believed that the Lord could do all things, and prayed to Him for the child.—A Juryman: If your husband was hurt, and was lying ill in bed, what would you do?—Witness: I should send for a "brother," and we would pray for his recovery,—The Coroner: But if you were in a ship with a hole in the bottom, would you do the same?—Witness: Yes; we should trust in the Lord.—The Coroner: I am afraid you would be drowned.—Eliza Jarvis, another member when asked what she had done for the child, said she went down on her knees and prayed on its behalf.—Mr Russell Talbot, medical officer of health for Poplar, said that he had examined the child, and was of opinion that it had died of consumptive bowels, and that if medical aid had been procured its life would have been saved. He said this from personal experience, as he knew that thousands of such cases were cured by proper treatment.—After a lengthy inquiry, the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence, and said that it was useless censuring the mother, as these people's religious belief was so strong that nothing would change it.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 28 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

THE London *Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine*, in a leader, publishes some of the most remarkable facts in reference to the efficacy of a marvellous discovery. The *Magazine* states that eminent professional men in different parts of Great Britain have, after the most thorough and exhaustive tests, given it as their opinion that this discovery is a positive cure for rheumatism and kindred evils. Among other remarkable cases they give that of one Edward Evans, in the employ of Messrs. Davey & Moore, the well-known glass bottle manufacturers of King's Cross, who for twelve years had been a fearful sufferer. He was treated by some of the most eminent medical men, but without relief. He then entered St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, but after treatment he was discharged as being incurable. He next went to Paddington Infirmary, where he remained no less than six years. From there he went to Buxton Hospital, where he was again pronounced incurable by the physicians, and was eventually discharged. At that time his legs and ankles were swollen to almost double their size; his hands also were so enlarged that he could scarcely hold anything; in fact, he was quite helpless and almost crazy with suffering. At the suggestion of a friend, this wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil, was applied according to directions, and in the course of a week the man was able to walk, and for the first time for twelve years, to have something like a night's rest. In a fortnight from the time of using this Oil he regained the use of his limbs, and has resumed work as a cured man.

The *Magazine*, after citing other remarkable cures closes the leader by saying, that it is not to be wondered at, that experiences like these should arrest public attention, and become the subject of extensive comment on the part of leading journals.

A FRENCH CRITIC ON THE FRENCH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THAT everything is not so perfect in the French Navy as it pleases some of our pessimists to believe is evident from the plain speaking of an anonymous French officer who criticises in the *Nouvelle Revue* the mobilization of the French fleet. Subjoined is a summary of his remarks :-

He carefully abstains from any allusion to our own naval manœuvres, but we are vividly reminded by his frank revelations of our familiar experiences here. With the French, as with us, the "bluffing" element appears to have entered largely into the game of mobilization. Their press was loud in its admiration of "the lightning speed" with which the ships were made ready for sea. Our critic replies that, though not actually ordered till the 23rd of August, the mobilization "had been prepared for months beforehand." Both men and materials had been kept in readiness for the expected order. At noon on the above day the order came to make eight ironclads and one cruiser of the receive squadron ready for sea. Now the permanent crews of this squadron had been reduced to a quarter of the full complement, and, as it was only intended to raise the crews to half their proper strength for the manœuvres, it was only necessary to call up another quarter of the complement. This, it is pointed out, was no test of the system as to its working in case of war, when the full complement would be required. Moreover assistance was made use of for fitting out the ships which would not have been available in case of actual mobilization. Still the fleet was somehow or other got ready in the time promised, in spite of no small confusion—confusion increased by the consent of Admiral Krantz at the last moment with the addition of two more criusers and of every available torpedo boat, twenty in all. The fleet, leaving Toulon, reached the roads of Hyeres, the spot selected as the centre of operations.

THE ENFANT TERRIBLE.

The so-called manœuvres, which began on the 12th, consisted simply in putting out to sea twice a day, once for firing and once for evolutions. The ships, being only half manned, could only use part of their armaments, while so uneasy was the Admiral in command as to their safety, that their speed was never allowed to exceed eight knots: and the night sally which had been ordered by Admiral Krantz was, we are assured, countermanded by him on the ground that "it would be most dangerous, and that he could not take the responsibility of carrying it out." The French, also, like ourselves, have learnt that their ordnance may turn out as formidable to their own as to the enemy's ships: the *Terrible* proving itself, we are tempted to say, the *enfant terrible* of the fleet by badly damaging her own hull as the result of a single shot fired with less than a full charge. In battle, we are told, the first shot would have placed her *hors de combat*.

DELICATE TORPEDO BOATS.

Twenty torpedo boats, being the Toulon reserve, were mobilized, as we have said, sorely, it is alleged, against the will of Admiral Krantz; who, his critic tells us, hates the sight of them and considers they should never act with the fleet but be reserved for coast defence. The boats, we learn, were not allowed to be at sea more than two hours at a time, or to exceed ten knots in speed. In some cases the torpedoes could not be discharged, and even when they were, the results were far from satisfactory. The attack on the ironclads at anchor "was effected by several torpedo boats, coming from opposite directions; and then astonishment was expressed when two of them collided and were rather badly damaged." The chief point urged by the critic is that torpedo boats should be kept as much as possible in commission, and that even the reserve should be exercised as often as possible if they are to be really available in case of war. The number also, he contends, must be greatly increased if the coast is to be efficiently protected. He goes so far as to deny that even twenty in all are to be found capable of taking the sea at this moment.

REFORMS WANTED.

The principal reforms suggested are: that in future evolutionary squadrons should be completely armed and manned; that the nominal reserve should be abolished if it is not really fit for sea; that all the details of mobilization should be properly worked out and every port learn exactly what it has to do; that Admiral Aube's policy of concentrating in the Mediterranean the naval strength of France should be adhered to; and that naval tactics should be better studied.

If we have here remarks a home paper an extreme view evoked by the traditional optimism of the French press, we may, at any rate, gather from the statements made that the system which broke down in 1870 is, at least so far as the navy is concerned, still at work. And we may also believe that both England and France may have a good deal to learn from one another's failures.

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN 1871.

THE writer of Cassell's history of the Franco-Prussian war gives the following sketch of the two countries at the close of the war :-

Much has been said about the national sins of the French, and no doubt this may be urged with perfect justice, especially if we have regard rather to Paris and the other great cities than to the country at large. But it may be questioned whether any nation is so virtuous as to be entitled to cast the first stone at them. After all, it is beside the question. France was ruined, not because there were profligates in her towns, but because there were divisions and incapacity in her counsels, and in the national character itself a want of wisdom, and even of ordinary sense absolutely astounding. Folly, winged and rendered active by a certain natural wit and cleverness, is the terrible and fatal curse which Providence lays upon nations it has designed to overthrow. Rather, perhaps, we ought to say that it is the one invincible and triumphant evil by which nations that have resolved on their own ruin contrive to baffle all the gifts of Providence whereby they might be saved. Against fools, said a terrible old Greek proverb, even the gods are powerless. We might speak in the same Pagan style, and ever that the gods will forgive anything sooner than foolishness. From the beginning of the war to the end, the French were incapable of learning wisdom, and they paid the penalty in desperate shipwreck. But let us not fall into the vulgar mistake of identifying success with every form of goodness, or of holding it to be sufficient for its own justification in every aspect it presents. The conquerors in this miserable war were victorious by virtue of their having fully mastered the conditions of success; but on moral grounds they were open to many heavy impeachments. Insatiable greed and arrogant self-assertion were the mainsprings of their conduct. Remorseless in the struggle itself, they were without a touch of magnanimity when the fight was over, and their enemy lay gasping and fainting at their feet. If the French lacked sense, the Germans lacked humanity; and, although this may matter little from a worldly point of view, it may matter much from a higher. From many a burnt French village, from many a desolate French town, from many a shattered French dwelling, from many a French domestic circle where the father or the son was now missing for ever, slain not in the ordinary ways of war, but by socalled judicial sentences for acts of presumed opposition to the invaders, went up a cry for justice which no success can stifle, and no lapse of time can silence. The world entered on a darker and more pitiless period from the date of the Franco-German war. The policy of blood and iron received the consecration of its first great triumph, and Europe set her face sternly towards the future she had been taught to dread.

CONVERTED MARTINI RIFLES.

Many months ago allusion was made in the *Daily News* to an invention then under trial by War Office authority for the conversion of Martini-Henry breechloaders into magazine rifles. Since then nothing has been heard of the subject, but weapons so converted have under-gone repeated tests at Enfield, and the Committee on Small Arms has sent in a report which is on all essential points strongly in favour of the adoption of this ingenious device for utilising all the thousands of Martini-Henry rifles now in store. Commenting on this report our contemporary says :-

THE method by which results of great practical value are likely to be obtained is described by the Committee in its report as the invention of Major Harston, of the Canadian army. It consists of a simple attachment of the breech, which serves a double purpose as hopper for the reception of five cartridges and mechanical loader, whereby the ordinary Martini-Henry is converted into a rapid repeater. The attachments forms only a slight projection that cannot be described as an excrescence on the left side of the breech-block, but within it there is room, not only for five spare cartridges, but also for a set of three simple levers, whereby the whole repeating action is kept in motion. These are actuated by the ordinary breech lever, which is a little elongated and double hinged, so that it impinges on a projecting spiudle attached to one of the minor levers. The motion is begun exactly as in the act of extracting an exploded cartridge from the Martini-Henry. When the extraction is complete, the elongated lever comes in contact with the spindle, a cartridge is lifted simultaneously from its place in the hopper, gripped as between a finger and thumb by a bent lever, and by an eccentric motion pressed with irresistible force into the cartridge chamber. The breech is then closed in the ordinary way, and by the simple operation of moving the lever to and fro and pulling the trigger, shot after shot can be discharged in rapid succession until the hopper is depleted. Then the rifle can be used as a single loader with the great advantage that its attached levers serve the purpose of an apparatus for quick loading. All that has to be done is to throw a cartridge on to the fallen block and close the breech, when the bent lever with its peculiar grip faultlessly performs the duty that, in the use of ordinary Martini-Henry rifles, has to be done by the finger and thumb—sometimes in rather bungling fashion.

A RESERVE FOR INDIA.

Thus one motion which involves considerable loss of time and frequent mishaps is superseded by a simple mechanical contrivance, which moves much more rapidly and with absolute precision. As a matter of fact, this lever attachment enables the marksman using his weapon as a single loader to fire twenty-four shots in exactly the same time it would take him to get off sixteen with the unconverted Martini-Henry. When all the repeating action is put in motion much greater rapidity is of course attained. Then the improved Martini can more than hold its own even with the latest and most improved pattern of Government magazine rifle. It is not, however, intended to supersede the latter, but only to serve the economic purpose of turning to good account all the old weapons now in store and to provide our troops with a serviceable repeater, while the best form of weapon for modern tactics is being developed. To arm all our troops with an absolutely new rifle, "lock, stock, and barrel," would furnish employment for all our small arms factories during the next ten years. The conversion of half a million Martinis into repeaters might be completed in a single year without interfering with ordinary work at Enfield, and the cost of all these weapons would not amount to more than 250,000*l*. When converted they would form a reserve of inestimable value for our second line of defence and for native troops in India. By the substitution of a small-bore for the present Henry barrel absolute uniformity of calibre would be secured in case of the new magazine rifle being finally adopted, and this would involve an expenditure of only 1*l*. on each weapon.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

As to the practical importance of this invention, the Committee on Small Arms does not seem to entertain any doubt. Converted Martini-Henrys have been subjected to severe trials and every conceivable test since June, and with the most satisfactory results Rifles with the lever attachment have been buried in fine sand, placed in boxes in which sand and dust have been blown as from blast furnaces; left out for nights together in the rain, and through every ordeal, and they have passed without showing any weakness in the mechanism. Only when the hopper was opened and sand poured into every crevice the levers worked a little stiffly, but that was all; and though over three thousand rounds were fired in various trials, often under the most adverse conditions, not a single cartridge jambed. All the rifles were fitted with improved extracting levers, and the cartridges were solid drawn, but even with similar advantages other magazine rifles have not passed through such severe trials with equal credit. The weak point of the new Enfield magazine rifle, as proved in recent experiments at Aldershot, was occasional failure of the spring extractor to withdraw an empty cartridge case after explosion, and consequent liability to serious derangement. While defects of this kind are being remedied we might have to wait a considerable time for a perfect weapon wherewith to arm our infantry, and it is a point of great importance therefore to have ready at hand the means of converting our vast surplus stores of Martinis into efficient repeaters within a single year and by an expenditure comparatively insignificant. On these grounds the Small Arms Committee have, we understand, based a report strongly in favour of the immediate conversion of weapons now lying useless in store.

A BOGUS CLUB.

THE Inland Revenue authorities have discovered that a foreign club which has a local habitation in San-street, Finsbury, but no name, has been carrying on a considerable trade in excisable articles without a licence. On April 11, John Stoneystreet, officer of Excise, accompanied by another officer named Dickens, and a German, were admitted to the premises by one Max Roulie. They stayed there for an hour playing cards, and on three different occasions ordered beer, brandy, and tobacco. Dickens and Stonystreet defrayed the cost. At the Worship-street Police Court, yesterday, Max Roulie and Herman Ullmitt were summoned for dealing in excisable articles without being licensed, the penalties claimed amounting to £520. The case against Ullmitt, who did not actually take part in the sale of anything on the 14th of April, was withdrawn, and he was now called for the defence. In answer to the magistrate, Ullmitt said that the committee consisted "four members *ex-officio*," and that they were elected at a general meeting in March last. The witness was then asked what was done with the profits of the club. He replied that the steward took the money and paid the rent and expences. Roulie was the steward. The Magistrate: But he is proprietor. Who is he steward to? The witness could not say. Roulie paid the rent and witness kept the books. A ledger was handed in, about a couple of dozen pages being filled up with items of account, members' name, subscriptions, etc., dating from March to the 13th ult. The witness was severely questioned by the magistrate as to whether the whole of the entries had been made at one time, and the witness admitted that he might have made two months' entries at once. A second summons for an alleged similar offence was then proceeded with and, after hearing the evidence, the magistrate said he had made up his mind that the place was in no sense a club, but a most objectionable place of resort, unecontrolled by the police, because if a club in the proper sense of the word the police had no power over it. It was a place established for the illicit sale of excisable articles, and the revenue was cheated for the benefit of two or three persons. There was no doubt that the law had been broken in each case by the person who was called steward and manager (Roulie). For selling beer, spirits, and tobacco on the 11th the defendant was ordered to pay fines amounting to £60, or suffer a month's imprisonment; for the offences on the 12th he was ordered to pay further penalties amounting to £30, or suffer two months' imprisonment. If he could give bail in £200 to pay the

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAITS.

An article under the above heading by the late Mr. Richard Proctor appeared in the *Louisville Courier*, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, and other American papers. It is also printed in *Knowledge* from which we reproduce the concluding remarks of a keen and unbiassed observer :—

If Englishmen and Americans, both, would try to view things as they really are, instead of taking fanciful and arbitrary notions, we should hear less in the way of mutual recriminations—though mutual praise might not increase correspondingly, since it would be recognised as of the nature of self-praise.

What are Britons, but the race through and by whom chiefly this country was occupied and its advantages developed, and by whom (almost solely) its independence was secured? What are Americans but a nation whose forefathers, chiefly British, came forth from Europe to spread themselves over this land to become a nation, shaking off in due time forms of control which in Europe cannot well be shaken off without anarchy and disturbance?

For my own part I have never known which event most to admire, from which to draw the best lessons as to the duties of manhood or patriotism—the successful struggle of Britons during half a century to establish their freedom against the mean, self-seeking tyranny of the Stuarts—not one of whom, from James I. to the black-hearted James II., was not utterly contemptible—or the more quickly decided struggle of men of British blood to establish independence in America against the coarse but not more contemptible attempts of the Guelphs to grasp what was not their own. Cromwell or Washington, Hampden or Franklin, I know not in which of these, as a man of the same blood, I take the most pride. James I., Charles I., or George III., Charles II. or George IV., I know not which of these seems, in his own special way, more despicable.

A WRONG VIEW OF KINSHIP.

Most Englishmen, and nearly all Americans, take an entirely wrong view of the kinship of the two races. They seem to look upon it as something remote, where in reality (conscience views it and as commonsense should view it) it is so close that the biologist regards it as almost identity. They speak of Britain as the mother-country, where in reality Americans are as yet but a community of Europeans, chiefly Britons, who have as but yesterday occupied their vast new home; they can no more be regarded as a distinct race than the sparrows, who just now so plague the American farmer, are to be regarded as a distinct family from the twitterers in our London streets.

It may be all very well for Cubans and Mexicans to despise the Spaniard. They belong to a race who, as a whole, were never ready to see things as they are. A race which could persuade itself that burning a man's body for the good of other people's souls was a reasonable proceeding may well persuade themselves that in the course of a few generations the Spanish stock has developed on this side of the Atlantic into a race which can despise that stock fouling its nest and so proving itself an ill bird. But it should be otherwise with sensible people like the British and Americans, full cousins as they are (if not brothers) in the national sense. Facts cannot be altered by feeling or by loud talking. "Cælum non animum mutant qui-trans mare current." I might as reasonably look on my fellow countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic as of a different race, because I happened to have lived a few years in America, as the American of to-day regard his cousins in the old home as another people because a short time ago (yesterday in race history) some few came out from Britain here and many have since followed them.

FOULING THE NEST

But if the folly of fouling the old nest is manifest, the folly of those of the home-staying part of the race who fall foul of American ways as if they were not essentially of British origin should be equally obvious. Men of certain sets come from the old country to mix here with sets unknown to them, though existing (and in large numbers) at home, and what they observe they regard as the unartistic American. Americans, *per contra*, of the more sucessful sort, therefore above the average presumably in wit and energy, visit the old country and there meet specimens of the less energetic and presumably somewhat dull and quiet-going classes, and denounced the whole family of their cousins as witless and slow.

I have had better opportunities than most men of comparing the two nations; and I profess I find the difference between them even less than I should have expected from the difference in the conditions under which the two nations have subsisted during the last few generations. What I supposed, in the incompleteness of my first few years' information, to indicate characteristic differences, I have found to be no more characteristic (in the national sense) than the differences I find in the ways of my friends the Smiths, who live in the country; in those of my friends the Browns, who live by the river-side; and in those other friends of mine, the Robinsons, who pass the greater part of their time in London.

A BAD LOOK-OUT FOR BOTH.

Britons and Americans may alike depend upon it that if either race is as worthless as the Cuban thinks the Spaniard, and as the Spaniard thinks the Cuban, it is a bad look-out for both. Bad blood produces evil stock.

But it is more pleasant to view the qualities of the two races from the views each forms of his own. If there is life in the good old English blood still, it is good for America, since it is thence the life of the American race came. If Americans have in them the will and power to thrive, it looks well for their English kindred, since they are of the same blood.

Great Britain and America have diverse futures—even though the old country may be able to shake off the dead weight which the new country left behind it. But it is a sure and certain truth that mutual insults imply common faults, while mutual esteem indicates that each nation respects itself and has faith in its own great future.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

WRITING of the annoyance and inconvenience foreign residents in France are just now subject to, a Paris correspondent of an English paper gives an instance of how defective the organisation of the compulsory registration is in the provinces, even just outside Paris. The following account of a visit to the Mairie of Courbevoie, a populous suburb is quoted :—

"I live at a distance of a mile and-a-half from the Mairie, and, as there is no ready means of conveyance, I had to walk there from my house. On reaching the front entrance I inquired of the *concierge* for the room where the declarations of foreign residents are taken. 'There is no special place,' she said. 'You must go to the police office round the corner.' I accordingly went to the place indicated, and entered a dingy room in which a policeman and a clerk in plain clothes were writing at their respective desks. On the table lay articles of dress and jewelry docketed to be produced in police cases. A partition separated a passage from the rest of the room. On a form in it sat two working-men, apparently foreigners, waiting to be registered. A third man leant upon the partition. Over it I spoke to the policeman and offered to show him my *pieces justificatives*. He told me very politely that I must see the secretary. He had gone out, but would be back in a few minutes. He told me that a good many foreigners came every day to make their declarations.

"I sat down on the form between the two workmen, and waited five minutes. Then two gentlemen, evidently very busy, rushed through the room into an inner office. There they remained from five to ten minutes. One of them returned to the outer room. He asked me and the two men sitting on the form what we wanted, and, finding we were foreigners, he turned to the man leaning against the partition. As he had come on criminal business he had precedence of us, and he retired with the secretary to the inner apartment. A fourth man joined us, and then came two women. As these seemed to have come on criminal business, and I had waited half an hour, I saw that I had no chance, if I waited my turn, of seeing the secretary before 6 o'clock. I told the policeman I felt surprised that better arrangements were not made. He received my remark very good-naturedly, but suggested that the business of the office must first be attended to. He recommended me to return to-morrow, when there would be less to do. The office hours were from 10 in the morning to 8 at night. So I suppose I must try my fortune some other day. I spent an hour and a half in this unavailing attempt to lodge my declaration."

What a medley the Parisian population is may be judged from the classification of one day's registrations :—

Germans, 321; Americans, 55; English, 111; Argentines, 2; Austrians, 101; Belgians, 510; Brazilians, 5; Bulgarians, 5; Chilians, 2; Colombians 6; Danes, 7; Egyptians, 1; Spaniards. 24; Greeks, 5; Dutchmen, 66; Italians, 320; Japanese, 3; Luxemburgers, 139; Moor, 1; Norwegians, 4; Peruvians, 2; Roumanians, 18; Russians, 108; Servian, 1; Swedes, 14; Swiss, 438; Turks, 14; Uruguayan, 1; and native of Dahomey, 1.

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tono to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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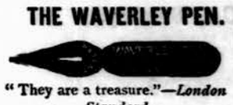

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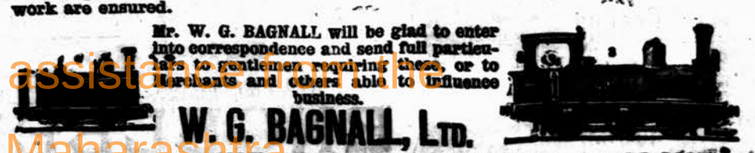

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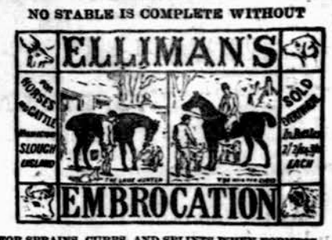

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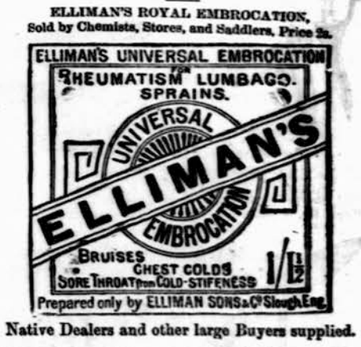

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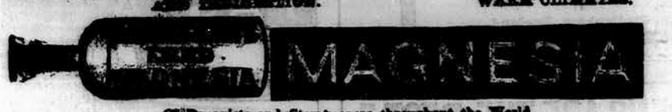

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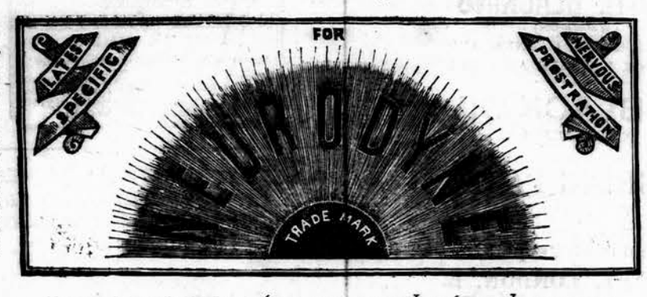

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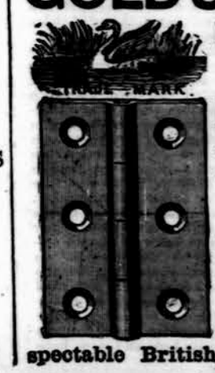

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